UNITED
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Security Council

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S/1996/299
18 April 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 APRIL 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ITALY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On behalf of the European Union I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a statement by the Presidency of the European Union on the situation in the Middle East (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) F. Paolo FULCI
Ambassador

96-09836 (E) 180496 190496

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Annex

[Original: English and French]

Statement on the situation in the Middle East, issued by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union

The European Union expresses grave concern at the recent increase in tension in Galilee and Lebanon which has already led to serious material damage and innocent victims. The European Union hopes that the recent explosion of violence in the region will not result in a chain reaction which could bring about new crises, and that it will not threaten the peace process, the continuation and reinforcing of which are of the greatest importance to the 15 members.

While reaffirming its commitment to the implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978), the European Union calls on all parties to show the greatest moderation and to cease military activities, in the conviction that violence assists only the enemies of peace. The European Union also calls on all parties to the peace process, each using the influence at its disposal, to contribute to reducing tension in order to create a more relaxed climate, in the interests of all the people in the region.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

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19 April 1996

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LETTER DATED 18 APRIL 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I would like to call the Security Council's attention to our letter of 28 March 1996 (S/1996/223, annex) to the Prosecutor for the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, Judge Richard J. Goldstone.

I have received Judge Goldstone's reply, which I enclose (see annex I). I would appeal to the Council to undertake the proper initiatives and request from the Tribunal information regarding the cooperation that the Tribunal has received from relevant countries and authorities. Our formal request in this regard to Judge Cassese has been forwarded and is enclosed (see annex II).

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter and its annexes as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

96-09947 (E) 190496 200496

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Annex I

Letter dated 12 April 1996 from the Prosecutor for the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 addressed to the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations

I am most grateful for your remarks in your letter of 28 March 1996. Your support for the Tribunal and the endeavours of my office have played a substantial role in enabling us to have made progress.

With regard to approaches to the Security Council, that is entirely in the hands of the President. It would not be appropriate for the Prosecutor to make any formal approach. In any event I do know that President Cassese shares your views as to engaging the Security Council, and indeed, other appropriate authorities. I can assure you that all of us at the Tribunal are making every endeavour to ensure that the persons we have indicted are arrested and surrendered for trial.

(Signed) Richard J. GOLDSTONE
Prosecutor

Annex II

Letter dated 18 April 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

Your commitment to justice and the objectives of the Tribunal is highly appreciated by my country, our people, myself and, mostly tellingly, by the victims' families and the victims who are still alive. I have already forwarded a letter to the Prosecutor, Judge Richard J. Goldstone, asking that his office forward the necessary information and requests to the Security Council regarding the cooperation that the Tribunal has received from relevant countries and authorities. I herewith also enclose Judge Goldstone's most kind answer to my letter. My letter to Judge Goldstone, his response, and my letter to you are all being formally made Security Council documents.

I would hereby ask you to consider our request for the aforementioned information being forwarded to the Council for review and appropriate action. I am certain you fully understand the need to gain the necessary full cooperation with the Tribunal's efforts if it is to live up to the expectations of the victims and the public, which have been shocked by the crimes committed against innocents. Others may have lower expectations of the Tribunal and prefer political expediency over justice, but we do not and are confident in your commitment.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Agenda items 42, 44 and 146
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL
TERRORISM

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 17 April 1996 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a letter from His Excellency Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, addressed to you (see annex).

It would be appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 42, 44, and 146, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Majid TAKHT-RAVANCHI
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.

96-09842 (E) 180496 190496

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Annex

Letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General

During the past few days, southern Lebanon and Beirut have been targets of savage attacks from the air, sea and land by Israeli armed forces, whereby the war and bloodshed in the Middle East have found new dimensions. The recent aggression by the Zionist regime has reportedly brought about the occupation of other areas of Lebanon, killing and injuring of hundreds of civilians, including women and children, displacement of about 500,000 residents from southern Lebanon, as well as destruction of a large number of economic and civilian installations, resulting in heavy material damage to that country. The dangerous dimensions of the Israeli aggression are so massive that they bring back the bitter memories of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982. The scope of the ongoing Israeli aggression is feared to spread even further.

The perpetration of acts of terrorism and the imposition of inhumane measures by the Israeli military are neither surprising nor a new phenomenon - for they are integral to the expansionist and aggressive nature of this regime, which has disregarded the will of the international community and violated numerous General Assembly resolutions and Security Council resolution 425 (1978) with impunity.

I should reiterate that the primary reasons for the continuation of the Middle East crisis is the absence of an effective measure to deal with Israeli aggression and acts of terrorism, on the one hand, and the disregard of the legitimate demands of the Lebanese and Palestinian Muslims in the region, on the other. It is in this context that embracing unrealistic and unfair solutions have, in practice, precluded the return of durable peace and stability to the region. Furthermore, the attempt to label as terrorism the just struggle of Muslims in Lebanon and Palestine for freedom and liberation of their own land from foreign occupation, and the policy of certain States to remain aloof and silent to savage, inhumane and terrorist acts of the zionist regime can never be considered an appropriate approach in dealing with the long-standing issue of the Middle East. Such an approach results only in the further complication of the issue and encouragement of the occupying Power to persist in its violent and suppressive policies. It is imperative for the international community to prevent, on the basis of the lessons learned, the continuation of such criminal acts by Israel, and to present a just solution which would bring lasting peace and security to the region.

I have no doubt that continuation of the violation of Lebanon's sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence by the Zionist regime, interference in its internal affairs through acts of terrorism and the use of mercenaries, strangulation of Palestinians, and inflicting fear and hardship on them will not only fail to de-escalate tension and bring stability to the region, but will also expand the scope of the conflict. Continuation of

aggression, massacre and violation of the most basic human rights by Israel entails dangerous consequences which render your task extremely critical. I call upon you to use your authority and good offices to double the efforts to end the Israeli aggression and return peace and stability to Lebanon.

Ali Akbar Velayati
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

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General Assembly
Security Council

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A/50/938
S/1996/302
18 April 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Agenda item 140
UNITED NATIONS DECADE OF
INTERNATIONAL LAW

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 17 April 1996 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of April 1996, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement concerning the crisis between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and certain Western States issued by the Joint Meeting of the Ministerial Committee of Seven of the League of Arab States and the Ministerial Committee of Five of the Organization of African Unity, held on Friday, 11 April 1996, at the headquarters of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States in Cairo.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the fiftieth regular session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 140, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad J. SAMHAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
Chairman of the Arab Group

96-09852 (E) 190496 190496 200496

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ANNEX

Statement issued on Friday, 11 April 1996, by the Joint Meeting of the Ministerial Committee of Seven of the League of Arab States and the Ministerial Committee of Five of the Organization of African Unity responsible for dealing with the crisis between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and certain Western States

On the evening of 11 April 1996, the Ministerial Committee of Seven of the League of Arab States and the Ministerial Committee of Five of the Organization of African Unity responsible for dealing with the Lockerbie crisis held a joint meeting at the headquarters of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States in Cairo.

Having considered the latest developments related to the crisis, and having heard details from the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity concerning the efforts that the two organizations have made to bring about a peaceful and just solution to this crisis,

Having heard a statement by the head of the delegation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya detailing the proposals and initiatives put forward by his country in response to the obligations relating to the implementation of Security Council resolution 731 (1992),

The members of the two Committees:

- Reaffirm the resolutions adopted by the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity expressing solidarity with the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and support for its efforts to find a peaceful solution to the crisis in the context of respect for the principles of international law and for Libyan national sovereignty;

- Express their deep concern about the human losses and material damage suffered by the Libyan people and the peoples of neighbouring States as a result of the coercive measures imposed against Libya pursuant to Security Council resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993);

- Affirm in this regard the dangers resulting from the insistence of the Western countries concerned on the continued imposition of sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and the threats that the continuation of the crisis could pose to regional and international peace and security;

- Express their appreciation to the majority of the world's States for their solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in this crisis, referring in this regard to paragraph 163 of the final document issued by the Eleventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Colombia on 20 October 1995;

- Call upon the three Western countries concerned to show flexibility and respond positively to the Libyan position and the efforts and initiatives calling for dialogue and negotiation with a view to reaching a peaceful solution of the crisis in accordance with Article 33 of Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations, which calls for the settlement of disputes by negotiation, mediation and judicial settlement.

- Reaffirm the constructive nature of the proposal put forward in resolution 5373 adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States on 27 March 1994 at its one-hundred and first ordinary session, that the two suspects should be judged equitably by the Scottish judges in conformity with Scottish law, at the seat of the International Court of Justice at The Hague;

- Urge the Security Council to use this practical proposal as a basis for resolving the crisis and to reconsider its resolutions 731 (1992), 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) with a view to lifting the sanctions imposed against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;

- Assign to the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity responsibility for coordinating their joint efforts with the States concerned, States members of the Security Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with the plan of action for dealing with the situation, in order to prevent any escalation of the crisis and to reach a peaceful and just settlement acceptable to all the parties concerned.

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S/1996/303
18 April 1996

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NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the Security Council the compendium of terms relating to items described in the annexes to the Special Commission's and International Atomic Energy Agency's plans for ongoing monitoring and verification (S/1995/215 and S/1995/208). The compendium of terms is an integral part of the mechanism for export/import monitoring for Iraq (S/1995/1017), called for under paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 715 (1991) and adopted by the Council on 27 March 1996 by its resolution 1051 (1996).

96-09236 (E) 180496 190496

Annex

Handbook for Notifications of Exports to Iraq, Security Council resolution 1051 (1996)

COMPENDIUM OF TERMS

Introduction

1. Paragraph 11 of the export/import mechanism approved by the Security Council, contains the following provision:

> "The annexes to the plans for ongoing monitoring and verification, and any appendices thereto, identify the items and technologies which Iraq, as importer, and the Government of the supplier, as exporter, shall notify. A compendium of definitions of terms used in the annexes shall be provided to Governments. This compendium shall have the same status as the annexes."

2. The definitions in the compendium of definitions of terms hereunder are drawn directly from the revised annexes to the plans for ongoing monitoring and verification (S/1995/208 and Corr.1 and S/1995/215 and Corr.1 and Corr.2) and from definitions already employed in matters relating to international trade in the items and technologies concerned. Explanations and additional description are provided as necessary.

Definitions and terminology

3. Where the following terms appear in the text of the annexes, they are to be understood according to the following explanations.

"Accuracy": usually measured in terms of inaccuracy, defined as the maximum deviation, positive or negative, of an indicated value from an accepted standard or true value.

"Active tooling unit": a device for applying motive power, process energy or sensing to the workpiece.

"Adaptive control": a control system that adjusts the response from conditions detected during the operation (reference: "ISO" 2806-1980).

"Bandwidth" (of an oscilloscope): the band of frequencies over which the deflection on the cathode ray tube does not fall below 70.7 per cent of that at the maximum point measured with a constant input voltage to the oscilloscope amplifier.

"Basic scientific research": experimental or theoretical work undertaken principally to acquire new knowledge of the fundamental principles of phenomena or observable facts, not primarily directed towards a specific practical aim or objective.

"Bias" (accelerometer): an accelerometer output when no acceleration is applied.

"Camming" (axial displacement): axial displacement in one revolution of the main spindle measured in a plane perpendicular to the spindle faceplate, at a point next to the circumference of the spindle faceplate (reference: "ISO" 230 Part 1-1986, para. 5.63).

"Capable of": see "usable in".

"Certified or screened" (microcircuit): an item guaranteed, or selected, to meet or exceed the required performance for the application.

"Circuit element": a single active or passive functional part of an electronic circuit, such as one diode, one transistor, one resistor, one capacitor, etc.

"Composite": a matrix and an additional phase or additional phases consisting of particles, whiskers, fibres or any combination thereof, present for a specific purpose or purposes.

"Compound rotary table": a table allowing the workpiece to rotate and tilt about two non-parallel axes, which can be coordinated simultaneously for "contouring control".

"Contouring control": two or more numerically controlled motions operating in accordance with instructions that specify the next required position and the required feed rates to that position. These feed rates are varied in relation to each other so that a desired contour is generated (reference: "ISO"/DIS 2806-1980).

"Corrosion resistant": for the purpose of items lists in the chemical annex, corrosion resistant means where all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemicals being processed are made from the following:

(a) Glass (including vitrified or enamelled coatings or glass lining);

(b) Ceramics;

(c) Ferrosilicons;

(d) Titanium or titanium alloys (e.g., Monel 10 or 11, titanium 20, titanium nitride 70 or 90);

(e) Tantalum or tantalum alloys;

(f) Zirconium or zirconium alloys;

(g) Nickel or alloys with more than 40 per cent nickel by weight (e.g., Alloy 400, AMS 4675, ASME SB164-B, ASTM B127, DIN2. 4375, EN60, FM60, IN60, Hastalloy, Monel, K500, UNS NO4400);

(h) Alloys with more than 25 per cent nickel and 20 per cent chromium and/or copper by weight (e.g., Cunifer 30Cr, ENiCu-7, IN 732 X, Monel 67, Monel WE 187, UNS C71900);

(i) Graphite;

(j) Fluoropolymers (e.g. Aflex COP, Aflon COP88, F 40, Ftorlon, Ftoroplast, Neoflon, ETFE, Teflon, PVDF, Tefzel, PTFE, PE TFE 500 LZ, Haller);

(k) Natural or synthetic rubber coatings;

(l) Fibre reinforced polymers, including glass or graphite;

(m) Silver.

"Depleted uranium": uranium depleted in the isotope 235 below that occurring in nature.

"Designed or modified": describes equipment, parts, components or "software", which, as a result of "development" or modification, have specified properties that make them suitable for a particular purpose. "Designed or modified" equipment, parts, components or "software" can be used for other applications.

"Detector": a mechanical, electrical, optical or chemical device that automatically identifies and records, or registers a stimulus such as an environmental change in pressure or temperature, an electrical or electromagnetic signal or radiation from a radioactive material.

"Development": relating to all phases prior to serial "production", such as design, design research, design analysis, design concepts, assembly and testing of prototypes, pilot "production" schemes, design data, process of transforming design data into a product, configuration design, integration design, layouts.

"Digital computer": equipment which, in the form of one or more discrete variables:

(a) Accepts data;

(b) Stores data or instruction in fixed or alterable (writable) storage devices;

(c) Processes data by means of a stored sequence of instructions which is modifiable;

(d) Provides output of data.

Modifications of a stored sequence of instructions include replacement of fixed storage devices, but not a physical change in wiring or interconnections.

"Digital control": equipment, the functions of which are, partly or entirely, automatically controlled by stored and digitally coded electrical signals.

"Discrete component": a separately packaged "circuit element" with its own external connections.

"Drift rate" (gyro): the time rate of output deviation from the desired output. It consists of random and systematic components and is expressed as an equivalent input angular displacement per unit time with respect to inertial space.

"Electronic assembly": a number of electronic components (i.e., "circuit element", "discrete components", integrated circuits, etc.) connected together to perform (a) specific function(s), replaceable as an entity and "capable of" being disassembled.

"End effector": grippers, "active tooling units", and any other tooling that is attached to the baseplate on the end of a "robot" manipulator arm.

"Expert systems": systems providing results by application of rules to data which are stored independently of the "programme" and "capable of" any of the following:

(a) Modifying automatically the "source code" introduced by the user;

(b) Providing knowledge linked to a class of problems in quasi-natural language;

(c) Acquiring the knowledge required for their development (symbolic training).

"Fibrous or filamentary materials": continuous monofilaments, continuous yams and rovings, tapes, fabrics, random mats and braids, chopped fibres, staple fibres, and coherent fibre blankets, whiskers - either monocrystalline or polycrystalline - of any length, aromatic polyamide pulp.

"Flexible manufacturing unit" (FMU) or "flexible manufacturing system" (FMS) or "flexible manufacturing cell" (FMC): an entity which includes a combination of at least:

(a) A "digital computer", including its own "main storage" and its own related equipment; and

(b) Two or more of the following:

(i) A machine tool described in annex 3 (Nuclear), paragraph 60;

(ii) A dimensional inspection machine described in annex 3 (Nuclear), paragraph 54;

(iii) A "robot" described in annex 3 (Nuclear), paragraph 62;

(iv) Digitally controlled equipment described in annex 3 (Nuclear), paragraph 51.

"Guidance set": a system that integrates the process of measuring and computing a vehicle's position and velocity (i.e., navigation) with that of computing and sending commands to the vehicle's flight control systems to correct the trajectory.

"Instrumented range": the specified unambiguous display range of a radar.

"Insulation": applied to the components of a rocket motor, i.e., the case, nozzle, inlets, case closures; includes cured or semi-cured compounded rubber sheet stock containing an insulating or refractory material. It may also be incorporated as stress relief boots or flaps.

"Interior lining": material usable for the bond interface between the solid propellant and the case or insulating liner. Usually a liquid polymer-based dispersion of refractory or insulating materials, e.g., carbon-filled HTPB or other polymer with added curing agents sprayed or screeded over a case interior.

"In the public domain": "technology" or "software" which has been made available without restrictions, other than those arising from copyright, upon its further dissemination.

"ISO": abbreviation for the International Organization for Standardization.

"Isolated live cultures": see "micro-organisms".

"Isostatic presses": equipment "capable of" pressurizing a closed cavity through various media (gas, liquid, solid particles, etc.) to create equal pressure in all directions within the cavity upon a workpiece or material.

"Laser": an assembly of components which produce both spatially and temporally coherent light that is amplified by stimulated emission of radiation.

"Linearity" (usually measured in terms of non-linearity): maximum deviation of the actual characteristic (average of upscale and downscale readings), positive or negative, from a straight line so positioned as to equalize and minimize the maximum deviations.

"Magnetic gradiometers": instruments designed to detect the spatial variation of magnetic fields from sources external to the instrument. They consist of multiple "magnetometers" and associated electronics, the output of which is a measure of magnetic field gradient.

"Magnetometers": instruments designed to detect magnetic fields from sources external to the instrument. They consist of a single magnetic field sensing element and associated electronics, the output of which is a measure of magnetic field.

"Main storage": the primary storage for data or instructions for rapid access by a central processing unit. It consists of the internal storage of a "digital computer" and any hierarchical extension thereto, such as cache storage or non-sequentially accessed extended storage.

"Microcircuit": a combination of passive or active "circuit elements" or both which:

(a) Are formed by means of diffusion processes, implantation processes or deposition processes in or on a single semiconducting piece of material, a so-called "chip";

(b) Can be considered as indivisibly associated;

(c) Perform the function of a circuit.

"Micro-organisms": bacteria, viruses, mycoplasmas, rickettsiae or fungi, whether natural, enhanced or modified, either in the form of "isolated live cultures", including in dormant form or in dried preparations, or as material, including living material, which has been deliberately inoculated or contaminated with such cultures.

"Microprogramme": a sequence of elementary instructions, maintained in a special storage, the execution of which is initiated by the introduction of its reference instruction into an instruction register.

"Missile systems": complete rocket systems and unmanned air vehicle systems, including ballistic missiles, surface-to-surface missiles, space launch vehicles, sounding rockets, cruise missiles, target drones and reconnaissance drones.

"Motion control board": an "electronic assembly" specially designed to provide a computer system with the capability to coordinate simultaneously the motion of axes of machine tools for "contouring control".

"Numerical control": the automatic control of a process performed by a device that makes "use" of numeric data usually introduced as the operation is in progress (reference: "ISO" 2382).

"Part programme": an ordered set of instructions in a language and in a format required to cause operations to be effected under automatic control, which is either written in the form of a machine "programme" on an input medium or prepared as input data for processing in a computer to obtain a machine "programme" (reference: "ISO" 2806-1980).

"Positioning accuracy" (numerically controlled machine tools): determined and presented in conjunction with the requirements below:

(a) Test conditions (reference: "ISO"/DIS/230/2, para. 3):

(i) For 12 hours before and during measurements, the machine tool and "accuracy" measuring equipment will be kept at the same ambient temperature. During the premeasurement time, the slides of the machine will be continuously cycled identically to the way they will be cycled during the "accuracy" measurements;

(ii) The machine shall be equipped with any mechanical, electronic or "software" compensation to be exported with the machine;

(iii) "Accuracy" of measuring equipment for the measurements shall be at least four times more accurate than the expected machine tool "accuracy";

(iv) Power supply for slide drives shall be as follows:

a. Line voltage variation shall not be greater than ±10 per cent of nominal rated voltage;

b. Frequency variation shall not be greater than ±2 Hz of normal frequency;

c. Lineouts or interrupted service are not permitted;

(b) Test "programme" (reference: "ISO"/DIS/230/2, para. 4):

(i) Feed rate (velocity of slides) during measurement shall be the rapid traverse rate. It should be noted that in the case of machine tools which generate optical quality surfaces, the feed rate shall be equal to or less than 50 mm per minute;

(ii) Measurements shall be made in an incremental manner from one limit of the axis travel to the other without returning to the starting position for each move to the target position;

(iii) Axes not being measured shall be retained at mid-travel during test of an axis;

(c) Presentation of test results (reference: "ISO"/DIS/230/2, para. 2):

The results of the measurements must include:

(i) "Positioning accuracy" (A) and

(ii) The mean reversal error (B).

"Production": all "production" phases, including construction, "production" engineering, manufacture, integration, assembly (mounting), inspection, testing and quality assurance.

"Production equipment": tooling, templates, jigs, mandrels, moulds, dies, fixtures, alignment mechanisms, test equipment, other machinery and components therefor, limited to those specially "designed or modified" for "development" or for one or more phases of "production".

"Production facilities": equipment and specially designed "software" therefor integrated into installations for "development" or for one or more phases of "production".

"Programme": a sequence of instructions to carry out a process in, or convertible into, a form executable by an electronic computer.

"Radiation hardened":

Hot cell television cameras only: specially designed or rated to withstand greater than 5 x 10+4 grays (Si) (5 x 10+6 rad);

Components or equipment (excluding hot cell television cameras): designed or rated as radiation hardened to withstand greater than the following:

(a) Total irradiation dose of 1 x 10+5 rad Si; or

(b) Prompt dose rate of 5 x 10+8 rad Si/s.

"Real-time processing": processing of data by an electronic computer in response to an external event according to time requirements imposed by the external event.

"Robot": a manipulation mechanism, which may be of the continuous path or of the point-to-point variety, may "use" "sensors" and has all the following characteristics:

(a) Is multifunctional;

(b) Is "capable of" positioning or orienting material, parts, tools or special devices through variable movements in three-dimensional space;

(c) Incorporates three or more closed or open loop servo-devices, which may include stepping motors;

(d) Has user-accessible programmability by means of a teach/playback method or by means of an electronic computer which may be a programmable logic controller, i.e., without mechanical intervention.

The above definition does not include the following devices:

(a) Manipulation mechanisms which are only manually/teleoperator controllable;

(b) Fixed sequence manipulation mechanisms which are automated moving devices, operating according to mechanically fixed programmed motions. The "programme" is mechanically limited by fixed stops, such as pins or cams. The sequence of motions and the selection of paths or angles are not variable or changeable by mechanical, electronic or electrical means;

(c) Mechanically controlled variable sequence manipulation mechanisms which are automated moving devices, operating according to mechanically fixed programmed motions. The "programme" is mechanically limited by fixed, but adjustable, stops, such as pins or cams. The sequence of motions and the selection of paths or angles

are variable within the fixed "programme" pattern. Variations or modifications of the "programme" pattern (e.g., changes of pins exchanges of cams) in one or more motion axes are accomplished only through mechanical operations;

(d) Non-servo-controlled variable sequence manipulation mechanisms which are automated moving devices, operating according to mechanically fixed programmed motions. The "programme" is variable, but the sequence proceeds only by the binary signal from mechanically fixed electrical binary devices or adjustable stops;

(e) Stacker cranes defined as Cartesian coordinate manipulator systems manufactured as an integral part of a vertical array of storage bins and designed to access the contents of those bins for storage or retrieval;

(f) Robots specially designed for non-nuclear industrial applications such as automobile paint-spraying booths.

"Run out" (out-of-true-running): radial displacement in one revolution of the main spindle measured in a plane perpendicular to the spindle axis at a point on the external or internal revolving surface to be tested (reference: "ISO" 230 Part 1-1986, para. 5.61).

"Sensors": "detectors" of a physical phenomenon, the output of which (after conversion into a signal that can be interpreted by a controller) is able to generate "programmes" or modify programmed instructions or numerical "programme" data, including sensors with machine vision, infrared imaging, acoustical imaging, tactile feel, inertial position measuring, optical or acoustic ranging or force or torque measuring capabilities.

"Software": a collection of one or more "programmes" or "microprogrammes" fixed in any tangible medium of expression.

"Source code" or "source language": one or more processes which may be turned by a programming system into equipment executable form (object code (or object language)).

"Source material": uranium containing the mixture of isotopes occurring in nature; uranium depleted in the isotope 235; thorium; any of the foregoing in the form of metal, alloy, chemical compound or concentrate.

"Special fissile material": plutonium-239; uranium-235; uranium-233; uranium enriched in the isotopes 235 or 233; any material containing one or more of the foregoing.

"Specific modulus": Young's modulus in pascals, equivalent to N/m2 divided by specific weight in N/m3; measured at a temperature of 296 ± 2K and a relative humidity of 50 ± 5 per cent.

"Specific tensile strength": ultimate tensile strength in pascals, equivalent to N/m2 divided by specific weight in N/m3; measured at a temperature of 296 ± 2K and a relative humidity of 50 ± 5 per cent.

"Stability": standard deviation (1 sigma) of the variation of a particular parameter from its calibrated value measured under stable temperature conditions. This can be expressed as a function of time.

"Superalloys": nickel-, cobalt- or iron-base alloys having strengths superior to any alloys in the AISI 300 series at temperatures over 922 K under severe environmental and operating conditions.

"Technical assistance": transfer of knowledge, skills, or working knowledge, through training, instruction or consulting services. It may involve the transfer of "technical data". The "technical assistance" directly associated with any item in the annexes will be subject to a degree of scrutiny and control to the extent permitted by national legislation.

"Technical data": blueprints, plans, diagrams, models, tables, formulae, engineering designs and specifications, manuals and instructions written or recorded on other media or devices such as disk, tape, read-only memories.

"Technology": specific information which is required for the "development", "production" or "use" of goods, including "technical data" or "technical assistance".

"Tilting spindle": a tool-holding spindle that, during the machining process, alters the angular position of its centre line with respect to any other axis.

"Toxins": deliberately isolated preparations or mixtures of toxins, no matter how produced, other than toxins present as contaminants of other materials such as pathological specimens, crops, foodstuffs, or seed stocks of "micro-organisms".

"Usable in" or "capable of": describes equipment, parts, components or "software" which are suitable for a particular purpose. There is no need for the equipment, parts, components or "software" to have been configured, modified or specified for the particular purpose.

"Use": operation, installation (including on-site installation), maintenance (checking), repair, overhaul and refurbishing.

"User-accessible programmability": the facility allowing a user to insert, modify or replace "programmes" by means other than:

(a) A physical change in wiring or interconnections;

(b) The setting of function controls including entry of parameters.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/304
18 April 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

France, Germany, Honduras, Italy, Poland, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions regarding the situation in Lebanon, including resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 which established the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL),

Taking note of the letters from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the President of the Security Council of 13 April 1996 (S/1996/280 and S/1996/281),

Bearing in mind the debate which took place at its 3653rd meeting on 15 April 1996 on the situation in the Middle East,

Gravely concerned at the consequences which the ongoing fighting could have for the peace and security of the region and for the furthering of the peace process in the Middle East, and affirming its full support for that process,

Gravely concerned also at all attacks on civilian targets, including residential areas, and at the loss of life and suffering among civilians,

Stressing the need for all concerned to respect fully the rules of international humanitarian law with regard to the protection of civilians,

Gravely concerned further at actions which seriously threaten the safety of UNIFIL and impede the implementation of its mandate, and deploring in particular the incident on 18 April 1996 in which shelling resulted in heavy loss of life among civilians at a UNIFIL site,

1. Calls for an immediate cessation of hostilities by all parties;

2. Supports the ongoing diplomatic efforts to this end;

3. Reaffirms its commitment to the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries and to the security of all States in the region, and calls upon all concerned fully to respect those principles;

4. Calls upon all concerned to respect the safety and security of civilians;

5. Calls upon all concerned to respect the safety, security and freedom of movement of UNIFIL and to allow it to fulfil its mandate without any obstacle or interference;

6. Calls upon Member States to offer humanitarian assistance to alleviate the suffering of the population and to assist the Government of Lebanon in the reconstruction of the country and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations and its agencies play their part in meeting the humanitarian needs of the civilian population;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed of developments on a continuing basis;

8. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/119
S/1996/305
19 April 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Items 33, 35, 53 and 56 of the
preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
CONSEQUENCES OF THE IRAQI OCCUPATION OF
AND AGGRESSION AGAINST KUWAIT
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 3 April 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the press communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its fifty-eighth session, held at Riyadh on 16 and 17 March 1996 under the chairmanship of Mr. Yousef Bin Alawi Bin Abdullah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 33, 35, 53 and 56 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Salim Bin Mohammed AL-KHUSSAIBY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/51/50.

96-09989 (E) 230496 230496 240496

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ANNEX

Press Communiqué issued on 17 March 1996 by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council

The Ministerial Council held its fifty-eighth session on Saturday and Sunday 27 and 28 Shawwal 1416 (16-17 March 1996) at the headquarters of the Secretariat General in Riyadh, under the chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Yousef Bin Al-Alawi Bin Abdullah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman. The session was attended by:

His Highness Sheikh Hamdan Bin Zayed Al Nahyan	Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates
His Excellency Sheikh Mohammed Bin Mubarak Al-Khalifa	Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bahrain
His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud Al-Faysal	Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
His Excellency Sheikh Hamad Bin Jassem Bin Jabr Al-Thani	Minister for Foreign Affairs of Qatar
His Excellency Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah	First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait

The Ministerial Council is pleased to express its deep satisfaction and joy at the recovery bestowed by God on the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul-Aziz Al Sa'ud of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, beseeching God most High and most Powerful to grant him everlasting health and well-being and to bring ever-increasing prosperity to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The Ministerial Council expressed its appreciation of the sincere efforts of the Sultanate of Oman in laying the foundations, at the end of the sixteenth session of the Supreme Council, held at Muscat, for the procedures for the nomination of the Secretary-General of the Gulf Cooperation Council. At that time, the member States adopted the proposal of the Sultanate of Oman that the Secretary-General should be appointed by rotation, based on an alphabetical list of the names of the States, with the understanding that the procedure should be included in the Charter of the Council.

The Ministerial Council discussed the implementation by Iraq of the Security Council resolutions relating to the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait and noted with regret Iraq's failure to satisfy fundamental aspects of its international obligations under those resolutions. The Council also noted the suspicious behaviour of the Iraqi regime with regard to the elimination of weapons of mass destruction. Indeed, the Iraqi regime continues to produce bacteriological weapons of an infectious nature capable of inflicting serious harm on Iraq itself and on the region, in addition to producing chemical and

radiation weapons. In this regard, the Council stresses the importance of supporting the efforts of the United Nations Commission entrusted with the elimination of weapons of mass destruction and calls upon the countries of the world to support those efforts materially and politically in order to guarantee the continuation of the Commission's work. In this connection, the Ministerial Council expressed its concern over the attempts by the Iraqi regime to use certain border points for smuggling in materials for developing its weapons of aggression and over its interference with the missions of the international inspection teams. This violation of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) confirms the failure of the Iraqi regime to respond to all the calls for it to implement the United Nations resolutions relating to its aggression.

The Ministerial Council, painfully aware of the suffering of the fraternal Iraqi people due to the deterioration of living and health conditions, places the full blame on the Iraqi regime, in view of the erroneous policy it has been following throughout this period. It points to the need for Iraq to implement resolution 986 (1995) in order to take advantage of its provisions aimed at dealing with the humanitarian needs of its people and alleviating their cruel suffering.

In this regard, the Council urges the international community to continue its pressure on the Iraqi Government until Iraq fully complies with the provisions of resolution 687 (1991) and other relevant international resolutions, in particular those pertaining to the release of Kuwaiti and other prisoners, whose suffering has been prolonged by this flagrant violation of resolution 687 (1991) and of the third and fourth Geneva Conventions. It demands that the Republic of Iraq refrain from any hostile or provocative activity, in compliance with resolution 949 (1994); abide by the compensation mechanism, returning all property; and demonstrate its peaceful intentions to the international community through its policies and practices.

The Council also once again reaffirms its total rejection of any policy that would tend to impair the territorial integrity of Iraq and expresses its firm insistence on Iraq's sovereignty and the unity of its territory.

The Ministerial Council has studied the recent developments in the relations between the States of the Cooperation Council and the Islamic Republic of Iran and the question of the occupation of the three islands of Tunb al-Kubra, Tunb al-Sughra and Abu Musa, which belong to the United Arab Emirates. The Council noted the Iranian Government's continued implementation of measures aimed at consecrating its occupation of the three islands, such as the building and opening of an airport on Abu Musa on 10 March, which constitutes an unwarranted provocative measure. The Council again expressed its extreme regret at the failure of the Islamic Republic of Iran to respond to the repeated earnest, amicable invitations on the part of the United Arab Emirates aimed at reaching a peaceful solution to this issue. The Council also expressed its concern at the continued adoption by the Iranian Government of measures aimed at consecrating and consolidating its occupation of the three islands, thus violating the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates and disrupting peace and stability in the region, in violation of the principles of international law, the Charter of the Islamic Conference, the principles of good-neighbourliness

and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the States of the region.

The Ministerial Council reaffirms its consistent position of support and assistance to the United Arab Emirates and renews its absolute endorsement of all peaceful measures adopted by the United Arab Emirates with a view to regaining its sovereignty over the three islands, Tunb al-Kubra, Tunb al-Sughra and Abu Musa, and calls upon Iran to agree to submit the dispute to the International Court of Justice.

The Ministerial Council discussed developments in the Middle East peace process. Based on the consistent positions of the States members of the Council in support of the peace process in the Middle East and with a view to arriving at a just, comprehensive and durable peace in the region founded on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and the principle of land for peace, the Council expressed its great appreciation of the international efforts made in that direction, especially those made by the United States of America in encouraging the parties concerned to make the desired progress on a bilateral basis.

The Council, in expressing its satisfaction at the holding of Palestinian legislative and presidential elections and the completion by the Israeli army of its redeployment away from most of the cities and villages of the West Bank in keeping with the second phase of the Palestinian Self-Government Arrangements, appeals to Israel to end the blockade imposed on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip; to implement the letter and the spirit of the bilateral agreements with the Palestinian side; to refrain from any practices incompatible with the trend towards peace in the region; and to begin the final-phase negotiations on a basis of total Israeli withdrawal from the rest of the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, so as to enable the Palestinian people to exercise all its lawful rights, including that of establishing an independent State on its native soil.

The Council also expresses the hope that efforts will be redoubled, especially those of the United States of America, to surmount the obstacles that stand in the way of Syrian-Israeli negotiations, and affirms its full support for the Syrian position calling for Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Arab Golan to the line of 4 June 1967. The Council also expresses its hope that progress will be achieved in Lebanese-Israeli relations, leading to the end of the Israeli occupation of Southern Lebanon, in accordance with Security Council resolution 425 (1978).

The Council expressed its profound appreciation of the efforts made by the Arab Republic of Egypt, headed by President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, to ensure the success of the Sharm al-Sheikh Summit for Peacemakers, and highlighted the significance of its positive outcome. It also renewed its full support for those efforts, appealing to all peace-loving States for constructive cooperation with a view to the formulation and implementation of effective practical measures which would help to promote and strengthen the Middle East peace process, safeguard its achievements and accomplishments and thwart any attempts to undermine them or prejudice the security and stability of the region and its future economic development.

The Council called upon the sponsors of the Summit to resume the Madrid Peace Conference on the Middle East with the aim of assessing the outcome of the peace process and of imparting to that process a powerful impetus that would help it to achieve its desired aims.

The Ministerial Council affirms the fact that extremism, violence and terrorism are global phenomena that are not restricted to a particular people or region. It renews its loathing and condemnation of such phenomena and its categorical rejection of all forms of violence and terrorism, particularly those which are detrimental to security and stability in the region or which impede the peace process in the Middle East, and calls upon the international community to coordinate its efforts to stop acts of violence and terrorism, ensure that the perpetrators of such acts are brought to justice, and prevent extremist and terrorist elements from using the territory of any State for purposes of obtaining funding or arms supplies and from availing themselves of the media to incite acts of violence and terrorism.

Recalling the decisions of the Supreme Council at its sixteenth session, held in Muscat, on foreign media controls and media integrity, the Council reaffirms the importance of cooperation among the Council States in addressing biased media campaigns directed against any Council State and in taking common positions towards such campaigns. It equally affirms the importance of counteracting any media and press reports that are injurious to the Council States, of declining any form of support for the media involved and of refraining from quoting and circulating their reports.

The Ministerial Council reviewed the latest situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and praised the steps taken to implement the Dayton Peace Agreement and affirm the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Council noted with immense satisfaction the generous reaction by citizens of the Council States in solidarity with the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina in response to the initiatives of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King of Saudi Arabia, and His Highness Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates, in organizing collections for donations to the people of Bosnia for the process of reconstruction and redevelopment.

The Ministerial Council also reviewed developments in the conflict between the Republic of Yemen and Eritrea over Hanish island and stressed the need to contain the crisis between the two countries and seek a peaceful solution with a view to promoting justice, maintaining security, preventing escalation of the conflict and strengthening the historical relations between the Republic of Yemen and Eritrea. The Council also stressed that the security of the Red Sea and the guaranteed freedom and safety of shipping therein were a matter of tremendous importance for all States in the region.

The Council appreciates the mediation efforts aimed at achieving genuine agreement between the Republic of Yemen and Eritrea on the principle of peaceful settlement of the crisis in accordance with the rules of international law and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

In the economic field, the Council discussed the external customs tariff and recalled the decision of the Supreme Council at its sixteenth session, held in Muscat on 4 December 1995. It highlighted the joint meeting between the Ministerial Council and the Committee on Financial and Economic Cooperation to be convened in June 1996 to find a solution compatible with the Unified Economic Agreement and the decisions of the Supreme Council that would be sufficiently flexible to obtain the required consensus.

The Council also adopted the executive regulations of the patent system of the Gulf Cooperation Council States and agreed the fees stipulated in that system. The Council negotiated with the administration of the patent office to amend the schedules for such fees whenever necessary.

In the field of negotiations with the European Union, the Council discussed the joint ministerial meeting to be held in Luxembourg next April. It also heard a detailed explanation from the general coordinator of negotiations and highlighted the importance of attaching greater significance to investment and trade between the Council States and the European Union and of giving the private sector the opportunity to express its view on those two questions.

The Council took note of the expert meetings on political and information dialogue recently concluded in Brussels between the Council States and the European Union, as well as of the meetings of businessmen at the European Commission and the opportunities available to them to benefit from the information available at the Commission. The Council also reviewed the strategy and mechanisms of the dialogue previously discussed in Muscat on 4 November 1995 with the Committee on Financial and Economic Cooperation and the Standing Ministerial Committee for Petroleum Cooperation and gave the negotiating team appropriate directives.

The Council expressed its satisfaction at the success of the second conference of industrialists of the Council States and their United States counterparts, held in Manama from 10 to 13 March 1996 under the auspices of His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Salman Al Khalifa, Prime Minister of the sister State of Bahrain, and affirmed the importance and worth of such conferences in promoting the joint interests of the Council States and their partners in international economic groupings.

The Council also examined and took note of various official records of the ministerial committees in the fields of trade, industry, specifications and standards.

The Ministerial Council expressed its profound appreciation and heartfelt gratitude for the tremendous and sincere efforts of His Excellency Sheikh Fahim Bin Sultan al-Qasimi, Secretary-General of the Gulf Cooperation Council, over the past three years, during which considerable achievements were witnessed in the field of cooperation and integration among the Council States at all levels. At the same time, it commended His Excellency's significant contributions to stimulating joint action through quiet diplomacy, and his extraordinary political shrewdness and great aptitude, which had a very positive impact on cooperation.

The Council wished His Excellency Sheikh Fahim Bin Sultan al-Qasimi success in his future missions.

The Ministerial Council expressed its sincere hope that His Excellency Sheikh Jamil Ibrahim al-Hegelan, Secretary-General designate of the Gulf Cooperation Council, would successfully fulfil the mandates assigned to him and that his expertise would serve to promote the Council.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/306
19 April 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 APRIL 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Croatian Sabor today adopted Constitutional Law which will allow my Government to cooperate with the International Tribunal at The Hague, consistent with the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 827 (1992). The said Constitutional Law takes effect immediately.

May I ask for your kind assistance in distributing the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

96-10002 (E) 190496 200496

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/307
19 April 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 19 APRIL 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a letter dated 18 April 1996 addressed to you by Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

96-10016 (E) 190496 190496 200496

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Annex

Letter dated 18 April 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 4 April 1996 addressed to you by the representative of the Kuwaiti regime to the United Nations (S/1996/249).

This letter does not shed any light on the damning evidence reported in minute detail in the confessions of the agents of the Kuwaiti regime.

Moreover, the arguments put forth in the letter are full of contradictions. The representative of the Kuwaiti regime asserts that the policy of his country is marked by its commitment to the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States. At the same time, he makes allegations concerning Iraq's oppressive policies.

The letter from the representative of the Kuwaiti regime completely ignores the question under consideration and is nothing more than a feeble subterfuge.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/308
19 April 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 19 APRIL 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KAZAKSTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 18 April 1996 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakstan concerning the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate the text of this letter and its annex as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Akmaral Kh. ARYSTANBEKOVA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Kazakstan
to the United Nations

96-10022 (E) 190496 190496 200496

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Annex

Statement issued on 18 April 1996 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakstan

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakstan expresses its profound concern at the serious deterioration of the situation in the Middle East. The military operations in Lebanon pose the threat of an escalation of military confrontation and are seriously undermining the peace process in the region at its most critical stage.

Kazakstan condemns the actions of all those opposed to continuing the negotiations process in the Middle East, and firmly rejects the use of armed force with a view to killing the civilian population and destroying civilian facilities. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs proceeds from the principled position of the need to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, as stipulated in the Charter of the United Nations.

The Republic of Kazakstan calls upon the opposing sides to agree to an immediate cease-fire and take urgent measures to resolve the conflict by peaceful means in order to prevent it from escalating into a large-scale war.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/309
22 April 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 APRIL 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF INDIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to document A/50/927-S/1996/262 of 11 April 1996, containing the text of a statement by the Contact Group of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) on Jammu and Kashmir at New York on 2 April 1996.

The Official Spokesman of the Government of India issued a statement in New Delhi on 3 April 1996 (see annex) rejecting the false allegations made in the OIC Contact Group's statement under reference.

I would appreciate it if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Prakash SHAH
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement by the Official Spokesman of the Government of India

We have seen a statement issued in New York on 2 April 1996 by the Contact Group of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) on Jammu and Kashmir making false allegations about recent incidents in Kashmir. The statement, which is clearly the handiwork of Pakistan, shows that OIC continues to be used by that country to purvey anti-India propaganda.

2. Contrary to what is stated in the OIC Contact Group statement, in the recent incidents at the Hazratbal Shrine the terrorists sought to desecrate the holy place which they had forcibly occupied and later threatened from an adjacent building to do the same. The action of the State Police was in response to the threat to the holy shrine from the terrorists and to protect themselves from the attacks launched by the terrorists against them. The terrorist groups and their mentors in Pakistan who are responsible for the violence in Kashmir bear the responsibility for the suffering and sorrow which are the inevitable companions of violence.

3. It has already been clarified and it is reiterated that the kidnapping and tragic murder of Jalil Andrabi was not a custodial death. The security forces had no hand whatsoever in this tragedy. Senior police officials are investigating the case and no effort will be spared to apprehend those who have been guilty of this heinous crime.

4. Along with the rest of the country, Jammu and Kashmir will soon elect members to the Lok Sabha. This electoral exercise will witness the resumption of the political process. Pakistan is doing its utmost to thwart that process in Jammu and Kashmir, for it wishes to continue the relentless and ruthless proxy war which it is waging against India. It will not help the process of restoring normalcy and peace in Jammu and Kashmir if the OIC Contact Group permits itself to be used by Pakistan to issue inaccurate and provocative statements against India.

New Delhi, 3 April 1996.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/310
22 April 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 APRIL 1996 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated 12 April 1996.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) KIM Su Man
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

96-10153 (E) 230496 240496

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Annex

Statement of the Spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at Pyongyang on 12 April 1996

Those who spread false rumours are deliberately distorting the essence of the present situation, branding the self-defensive measure of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a "political provocation" aimed at a "specific purpose" and as a "tactics of diplomatic pressure" on someone and foolishly attempting to describe the provocateur as a "defender of peace" and the victim as a "disturber of peace".

It has been officially explained on several occasions why the armed forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea could not but take a positive self-defensive measure.

As is well known, the South Korean authorities, zealously backed by the bellicose quarters of the United States, this year have entered into the stage of executing in real earnest the long-prepared plan of war against the north.

From the beginning of the year, surprise attack exercises and joint naval exercises were held one after another throughout South Korea on the ground and in the sea and the sky. A large combined military exercise of South Korea code named "Hoguk 96" took place from late March to early April.

At the same time, the United States military staged a United States-South Korea joint military exercise with nearly 1,000 warplanes, including B-1s and B-52s. The situation has developed towards the danger line strikingly similar to the eve of war.

The scope of the military exercises of the enemies is 30 per cent larger than last year and 50 per cent larger than the previous years. What this figure means is clear to everyone.

What is all the more intolerable is that the South Korean authorities have turned the demilitarized zone along the military demarcation line into a completely militarized zone and a new starting position for attack.

The South Korean authorities, who had long since ignored the provisions of the Armistice Agreement on the maintenance and management of the demilitarized zone, brought various types of heavy weapons and built military facilities in the southern portion of the demilitarized zone. They went so far as to build openly a position at an area 100 metres from the military demarcation line.

We could not look with folded arms at the dramatic situation in the hope of getting anyone's recognition in the face of obvious war preparations taking place in the area of one of the hostile parties.

It is only too legitimate that our armed forces, responsible for the security of the country and the nation, exercise the right to self-defence to prevent the outbreak of a war and safeguard peace and security.

Nevertheless, the South Korean authorities and United States bellicose right-wing conservatives are misleading public opinion with the allegation that we have "destroyed" the Armistice Agreement for a "specified purpose", including the signing of a tentative agreement with the United States.

Their allegation is nothing but a deception aimed at covering up the true colours of the provokers and justifying their war moves.

We want peace, but never beg for it. This is our unshakeable faith.

The enemy's maladroit drama has been snubbed by the world's people who are able to judge what is right and it has only added fuel to the animosity of our people and army against the enemy.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has put forward a realistic proposal and made sustained, patient efforts to replace the armistice with a durable peace in the Korean peninsula.

With a view to filling the high-risk blank in security under the already collapsed armistice system and preserving peace, we proposed a new peace mechanism and made an official announcement that we were willing to observe the Armistice Agreement until it was established.

It implied that the present armistice system will remain in effect until a new system is set up.

The point is to establish a new peace-keeping system as early as possible in place of the present armistice system.

As part of the efforts for its establishment, we recently put forward an epoch-making proposal to renew the impotent Armistice Agreement as a tentative agreement in the hope of preventing any casual armed conflict in the demilitarized zone.

Our efforts, however, have failed to fructify in time owing to the enemy's unreasonable position.

The blame for the destroyed Korean Armistice Agreement lies with the United States, which has historically and systematically wrecked and violated the Armistice Agreement and Armistice supervisory tools in the name of United Nations forces, and with the South Korean authorities under United States patronage.

As soon as it signed the Armistice Agreement, the United States side blocked the possibility of a peaceful coordination of the Korean issue from the beginning by intentionally foiling the convocation of a higher-level political conference which was envisaged in paragraph 60 of the Armistice Agreement.

In 1957 it unilaterally breached subparagraph 13 (d), which provides for cessation of the introduction into Korea of reinforcing military equipment and combat matériel, and declared it would not submit a report on the replacement of the old combat matériel with the new one.

And it obstructed in every way the activities of the neutral nations inspection teams which had been sent to Inchon, Taegu, Kangrung, Pusan and Kunsan, ports of entry, under paragraph 43 of the Armistice Agreement and drove them out of the areas by force.

Over the past 40-odd years, two thirds of the paragraphs of the Armistice Agreement have not been implemented owing to the United States and the South Korean authorities. The Agreement therefore has remained a mere scrap of paper which cannot help preserve peace on the Korean peninsula.

Moreover, the United States appointed a General of the South Korean puppet army, who has neither qualification nor power, as the senior member of the United Nations forces side to the Military Armistice Commission in 1991, thus completely paralysing the function and role of the Commission.

All this proves clearly who is the very one that has systematically destroyed the Armistice Agreement and aggravated tensions on the Korean peninsula.

This notwithstanding, the South Korean authorities took the matter to the United Nations Security Council, clamouring about the "destruction" of the Armistice Agreement by someone and "provocation" in the demilitarized zone. It is the height of impudence.

What should be done, though belatedly, by the United Nations, whose name and flag have been misused for the destruction of the Armistice Agreement in the past period, is to remember its unpleasant past concerning the Korean issue and to charge the United States and the South Korean authorities with systematically destroying the Armistice Agreement and reducing it to a meaningless one.

The United States, a signatory to the Armistice Agreement, should look squarely at the matter and act with discretion at the present juncture decisive of the fate of the situation.

If the insidious elements, bereft of reason, dance to the tune of others, history will call them to account because they are heavily responsible for the irrevocable disaster inflicted upon humankind.

Convinced of the justness of our cause, we do not mind whatever anyone says.

We will never change the position we adopted reflecting our resolution.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/311
22 April 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 APRIL 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SUDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

As you are aware, the Security Council is deliberating on a draft resolution to impose sanctions on the Sudan in implementation of Security Council resolution 1044 (1996) of 31 January 1996. Such action would, no doubt, have adverse and detrimental effects on the Sudan and its people, in particular since it is based on suspicious and inconclusive and on very doubtful evidence, which requires the Council to observe its good conscience and justice.

The Sudan has striven strenuously to draw the attention of the Security Council to the fact that it has no connection whatsoever with the assassination attempt against the President of Egypt in Addis Ababa, but all these efforts have been in vain, as there was a premeditated intention to incriminate the Sudan.

Being confident that the Security Council, none the less, will see to it that its resolutions and actions are based on facts only, I deem it highly important to draw the Council's attention to the report published by the Arabic newspaper Al Hayat on 21 April 1996 containing an interview by the newspaper's correspondent from Konor, Afghanistan, with Mustafa Hamza, one of the three suspects the Council asked the Sudan to extradite to Ethiopia (see annexes I and II). Moreover, the newspaper, which is the most widely reputed Arabic newspaper, reported that the interview with the suspect Mustafa Hamza is supported by a videotape. We believe the contents of the interview have thrown doubts on the whole issue and the basis for resolution 1044 (1996), which prompts the Council's fair and fact-oriented reconsideration of its action on this matter.

Accordingly, I request that the Security Council verify the information provided in the newspaper's interview with the allegations presented by the parties to this issue, by establishing a fact-finding commission to investigate the emerging new information, which is a practice already set by earlier precedents of the Council, in order to enable the Council to take its decision on a basis of facts and information. I make this request in full confidence that the Council will shoulder its responsibility in fairness and in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.

May I also request the circulation of the text of the present letter and its annexes as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Mohamed Osman YASSIN

Annex I

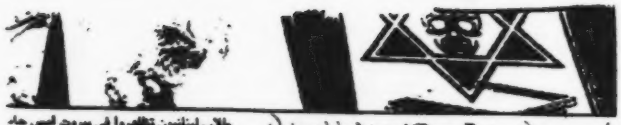
سقوط ٥ قتلى بينهم شهيدان في الجيش اللبناني (راجع التفاصيل ص٢ و٣ و١).

وفي الوقت الذي يستعد رئيس

التتمة في الصفحة (٦)

الكردستاني المحظور في تركيا «او مواجهة العقاب الذي يستحقونه».

واتهم بلماظ سورية ضمناً بأن لديها مخططات تنطق بأراض في تركيا بما فيها اقليم جنوبي في اشارة الى الاسكندرون.



طلاب لبنانيون تظاهروا في بيروت امس حداد

القضاء الاردني يبرئ «الحياة» ورئيس تحريرها ومراسلها في قضية الاختراق العراقي

□ عمان - «الحياة»:

■ برأت محكمة اردنية امس رئيس تحرير «الحياة» جهاد الخازن ومراسلها في عمان سلامة نعمات من التهم الاربع المسندة اليهما والتي اصمحيلة بعد محاكمة استغرقت ستة اشهر إثر نشر التقرير من عمان كشف عن وجود اختراق عراقي للاشخاص ومؤسسات اعلامية وتجارية اردنية ومسؤولين في حكومات سابقة.

وقررت المحكمة اعتبار الزميل جهاد الخازن (الذي حكم غيابياً) والزميل سلامة نعمات (كاتب التقرير) بريئين من تهمة القدح والذم، كما حكمت بعدم مسؤوليتهما عن مخالفة مادتين من قانون المطبوعات والنشر وعن مخالفة نظام مراسلي وسائل الاعلام الاجنبية.

وكان القانيب العام احال القضية على المحاكمة بسبب نشر «الحياة» تقريراً نسبت فيه إلى مصادر رسمية قولها إن السلطات الأردنية تجري تحقيقات موسعة للكشف عن مدى النفوذ العراقي في بعض المؤسسات الاعلامية والتجارية في الأردن.

وكشف التقرير عن وجود لائحة باسماء ٤٢ صحافياً ورجل اعمال ومؤسسة ومسؤول سابق يتقاضون اموالاً وعطايا من السلطات العراقية بهدف الضغط على الموقف الرسمي تجاه الحكومة العراقية.

وتضمنت التهم التي وجهت إلى «الحياة» ورئيس تحريرها ومراسلها في عمان «عدم توخي الدقة والنزاهة والموضوعية في التحليل على الاشرار والاضرار خلافاً للمادة (٦/ج) من قانون المطبوعات والنشر، و«الاساءة إلى الوحدة الوطنية والتحريض على ارتكاب الجرائم وزرع الاحقاد وبذر الكراهية والشقاق والتنافر بين افراد المجتمع خلافاً للمادة ٤/٢/١٠ من قانون المطبوعات، والذم والقدح وخلافاً لاحكام المادتين ٤/١٨٩ و١٩١ من قانون العقوبات، والارتباط بعلاقة عمل مع صحيفة اجنبية دون التقيد بنظام مراسلي وسائل الاعلام الخارجية.

وفيما استندت النيابة العامة إلى شهادة كل من الزميل سليمان القضاة

التتمة في الصفحة (٦)

المطلوب الأول في محاولة اغتيال مبارك لـ «الحياة»:

خلافات مع السودانيين وخطف اميركيين مطروح

□ كونر (افغانستان) - من احمد موفق زيدان:

■ اكد المتهم الاول في المحاولة الفاشلة لاغتيال الرئيس المصري حسني مبارك في الصيف الماضي انه موجود في افغانستان منذ ثمانية اشهر، نافياً بذلك اتهام السودان بايوائه الذي قد اقترانب عليه عقوبات دولية لا تزال تدرس في مجلس الامن.

وتطالب اثيوبيا السودان بتسليمها ثلاثة مصريين متهمين في المحاولة التي جرت في ٢٦ حزيران (يونيو) الماضي قبل ساعات من انعقاد القمة الافريقية الاخيرة. واوح باسمان خطف اميركيين ومبادلتهم بالشيخ عمر عبدالرحمن. وقال مصطفى حمزة المعروف بـ «ابي حازم» في حديث إلى «الحياة» في منطقة نائية في ولاية كونر الافغانية إن «الجماعة الاسلامية» هي التي نفذت المحاولة الفاشلة وليس لها أي علاقة مع أية دولة او تنظيم في تنفيذ المحاولة.

ونفى على وجود خلافات عميقة بين تنظيمه والحكم القائم في السودان. (نص الحديث ص٩)

مصطفى حمزة خلال المقابلة مع «الحياة» (رويتر)

محتشمي لـ «الحياة»: اليمين سيبعد انصار رفسنجاني عن مواقع القرار

□ طهران - من غسان الطاهر:

■ قال علي اكبر محتشمي احد رموز اليسار الاسلامي الراديكالي في إيران إن اليمين المحافظ سيحقق فوزاً كاسحاً في الدورة الثانية للانتخابات.

وتوقع في تصريحات إلى «الحياة» ان ينحسر دور انصار الرئيسي هاشمي رفسنجاني في [illegible] مؤكداً ان على اكثر رئيس مجلس الشورى (البرلمان) وسيكون المرشح الاقوى لرئاسة الجمهورية العام المقبل. (راجع ص ٤)

ورأى محتشمي ان انصار رفسنجاني «تلوا في مقامرة اقتحام مجلس الشورى بقوة». ولم يستبعد ان يحال بعضهم على القضاء بتهم سوء الادارة واستغلال امكانات بلدية طهران «لمصالح غير عامة».

وذكر ان رجال الدين رحبوا كفة

الكباريتي استدعى السفير وطلب توضيحاً رسمياً

الأردن بعد مقتل ٥ من مواطنيه يوجه تحذيراً شديداً الى العراق

□ عمان - من سلامة نعمات:

■ استدعى رئيس الوزراء الأردني السيد عبدالكريم الكباريتي امس السفير العراقي في عمان السيد نوري اسماعيل الويس لطلب توضيح رسمي من قبل الحكومة العراقية في شأن مقتل خمسة مواطنين اردنيين في العراق اخيراً.

وامهل الكباريتي، الذي كان استدعى السفير الأردني في بغداد السيد بسام الناطيف للتشاور، عن «ثقة واستجياء الحكومة والشعب الأردني من هذه الحوادث الاجرامية التي اودت بحياة الابرياء من المواطنين الأردنيين».

وقالت وكالة الانباء الاردنية بإذن واجبهم نحو اشقائهم ابناء الشعب العراقي».

ونقلت الوكالة عن رئيس الوزراء تأكيده «حرص الأردن على سلامة ابنائه اينما وجدوا» مطالباً الحكومة العراقية بـ «اتخاذ الاجراءات المناسبة ومحاكمة الذين تسببوا في قتل عدد من المواطنين الأردنيين في العراق، وإنزال اشد العقوبات بهم».

وقالت مصادر موثوق بها ان الكباريتي وجه «تحذيراً شديد اللهجة» الى الحكومة العراقية عبر سفيرها في عمان.

واوضحت ان التحقيقات الأردنية الأولية اظهرت «ضلوع بعض الاجهزة العسكرية والأمنية العراقية» في مقتل الأردنيين الخمسة.

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المتهم الأول بمحاولة اغتيال مبارك تحدث الى "الحياة" في مخبأه في افغانستان:

خطف اميركيين وارد لاطلاق عبد الرحمن ولا علاقة للسودان بعملية أديس أبابا

عربية

ولة اغتيال مبارك تتحدث الى "الحياة" في مخبأه في افغانستان:

ئيين وارد لاطلاق عبدالرحمن لسودان بعملية أديس أبابا

الذي ان يدفع مجموعة [illegible]
اون وشيوخ [illegible]
وهو واحد [illegible]
والذي [illegible]
على [illegible]
هذا [illegible]
السودان [illegible]
جاؤوا من [illegible]
جاؤوا من [illegible]

● فمن كيف تعتبر الجماعة الإسلامية

الى الحكومة السودانية؟

- سياستنا في شمال جبل فؤاد كل من يتهم الإسلام وهي تمثل عدداً عندنا، لكن خلال [illegible] علاقة مع الحكومة السودانية، فنحن مختلفون في العقيدة والمنهج والتوجه، وهم (السودانيون) ينطلقون بعيداً عن الخط السلفي ويعتمدون من السلف اصول فقهه ويبتعدون من السلف الصالح، والخلاف في مثل هذه القضيات يجعل الالتقاء معهم صعباً، والسلطة التي تحكمهم بعيدة من فهم الصف الصالح، وتطبيقهم للاسلام يشوبه فيه نوع من الانحراف الواضح، وحين زيارة السودان لم أر اي اثر ظاهر للإسلام في حياة الناس.

والاقتصاد سيطرح إسلامية متحدثة [illegible] في الجنوب ويتعامل [illegible] موجود مع الكفرة من اشار [illegible] في [illegible] وفي [illegible] الشرقي [illegible] السياسي [illegible] من الهموم من الجهود الغربي [illegible] وواضح ان يتصورون عن اهل السوداني [illegible] يتكلب عليهم [illegible]

بالنسبة الى الخلاف من اسيركما نحن والمسجون لا اعتبرها لا نريد للاسلام ان يحكم اساسا هم (السودانيون) يكفرون لها رغبة في الحوار، واعتقد ان اديهم شيئاً من الغموض حيال اسرائيل، واذا تمت مساعدة بين سورية والغيبان السعيوني سيقبلون بالواقع وهذا مرفوض شرعاً وعقلاً.

● بسبب وبسبب الجماعة الاسلامية سيفرض حصار على السودانيين. ما هو شعورك حيال هذا الأمر؟

- ليست لي علاقة بهذا الامر، وكان اجتهاد الاخوة بحسب علمه في التخلص من مبارك لأنه يشكل احدى العقبات الاساسية في وجه الحركات الاسلامية العالمية. هذا هو الاعتبار الذي كان يحكمنا، وليست لنا علاقة بملابسات سياسية مع انظمة ينهب شعبها الشعب السوداني.

□ كويتر (افغانستان) - «الحياة»

■ اتصل مصطفى حمزة المتهم الأول في قضية محاولة اغتيال الرئيس حسني مبارك بمراسل «الحياة» في افغانستان عارضاً اجراء لقاء. فقال: سأرسل الك شاباً افغانياً اسمه توفيق الله ليستقبلك في مسجد قرب طورخم.

وبدأت الرحلة في وقت مبكر صباحاً حتى وصل مراسل «الحياة» الى بوابة طورخم الباكستانية النقطة الحدودية الرسمية بين افغانستان وباكستان. وعند المسجد وجد توفيق الله في انتظاره وبعد نصف ساعة بدأت الرحلة باتجاه كوتر.

ولم يرد الرفاق الافغاني على كثير من الاسئلة لكنه اوضح انه يزيد حركة طالبان» الافغانية قائلاً انها «اشاعت الأمن والاستقرار في البلاد».

وادى وصول السيارة الى مدينة جلال اباد نزل توفيق الله لشراء فواكه ثم انطلقت السيارة على طريق جلال اباد - كابول ثم انحرفت في طريق ترابي باتجاه كوتر.

وتوقفت السيارة قرب نهر صغير وبيوت مهدمة وبقي الجميع منتظرين ساعة حتى جاءت سيارة اجرة صفراء. نزل منها شابان احدهما حليق في الثامنة والثلاثين من العمر والآخر افغاني ذو لحية خفيفة. ودرج توفيق الله باتجاه الشخصين ليحمل من حمزة المقلب بـ «ابي حازم» حصيراً كان في يده.

وتوجه الجميع الى غرفة من الطين بلا نوافذ. وجلس «ابو حازم» ومراسل «الحياة» والمترجم على الحصير ليبدأ الحوار الصحافي المصور بالفيديو.

واثناء رواية حمزة لمحاولة اغتيال مبارك من قصة حياته تبين انه اعتقل في ١٩٩٣ اثناء حملات الحكومة الباكستانية على «الافغان العرب». وبسبب وجود اسمه على لائحة تضم اسماء ١١ شاباً مصرياً سلمتهما القاهرة الى اسلام اباد تم تهريبه من سجن

ونحن ليس امينا لشوة في السودان اما الرأي (القدم) الاخر فهو في دولة اخرى وسيظهر قريباً ولا وجود لشخص ثالث كما يقولون ومن خلال حوارنا نريد ان نذكيت ان لا علاقة للشعب السوداني بالهجوم ونبرئ موقفنا امام الله بان لا علاقة للسودانيين بذا.

● اين كنت اثناء عملية اديس ابابا وحتى جئت الى افغانستان اخر مرة؟

- اثناء العملية كنت في افغانستان، وكنت انتقل بين باكستان وافغانستان ولم اكن موجوداً في تلك الفترة في السودان.

● كيف دخلت الى اثيوبيا وكيف خرجت منها؟

- هذا امر امني طبيعي والامن الاثيوبي يعرف اننا دخلنا بجوازات سفر من دولة عربية طبيعي تأشيرات دخول. وأؤكد انني لم ادخل من السودان ولم يعرفون هذا واحد المطلقين يعرف هذا.

● لماذا اخترتم اثيوبيا كمكان لمحاولة اغتيال الرئيس المصري؟

- قبل سنتين ونصف سنة تقريباً كان ثمة مخطط لاغتيال مبارك اذ كان مقرراً ان يأتي الى هناك ويحضر الامين العام للأمم المتحدة بطرس غالي وغيره من الرؤساء الافارقة الا ان المستهدف كان مبارك، وأكدت العملية لأسباب معينة، وبدأنا بعدها بارسال احد الاخوة الذي تزوج في اثيوبيا واقام علاقات مع الاثيوبيين الذين ساعدونا لاحقاً في المحاولة.

● لم تجب عن سؤالي: ما منصبك في الجماعة؟

- هم يقولون انني احد المسؤولين لكن هذا مبالغ فيه. انا احد ابناء هذه الجماعة.

● ظهر لنا من الاشخاص الذي ارسلتموهم الينا انهم من القوالين لحركة طالبان، ويدافعون عنها، وسمعت انك اقمت في قندهار محل طالبان». هل هذا صحيح؟

- لا ندخل في حماية عسكرية احد. اي طرف وليسنا في حماية احد. ومنافق الاخوة في طالبان يُطبق فيها الاسلام جيداً، ومن يعيش هناك لا تواجهه مشاكل امنية مثل قطع الطرق كما يحصل في مناطق الاحزاب الاخرى» وبناء عليه ننتقل من مكان الى اخر، ونشهد ان مناطقهم امنة ويلاحظ فيها تطبيق كثير من شعائر

وهم لا يحرقون صنا شيئاً. عاينا في مناطقهم بعض الشيء وهي مأمونة واقضل من المناطق الاخرى.

● هل تستطيع الدول التي تحاول من افغانستان ومن هذه القرية الجبلية ضد النظام المصري؟

- لنا فيه فقط والجماعة ليست متعلقة بشخص، وجهدنا الاساسي في داخل مصر اساساً من هم في الخارج فدورهم ثانوي.

● كيف تبرر قتل السياح ومهاجمة محلات للجزمرات ونحو ذلك من العمليات؟

- الجماعة في كل حركتها وافعالها تنطلق من منطلق شرعي ولا تعمل شيئاً حتى تستفتي العلماء العاملين، ولم تنطلق في كل هذا إلا من خلال فتاوى العلماء الموثوقين. وحين تتوافر الفتوى نقرس المصالح والمفاسد ثم القدرة والامكانية على التطبيق ونحن نتعامل مع السياح برفق لأن ديننا هم سنة كما نعامل اعدائنا وأنفسنا هم.

● ما هي علاقتكم بعمر عبدالرحمن وما سمعة ما الشيخ اخيراً من تصريحات لرائشطن من مواصلة سجن الشيخ عمر عبدالرحمن؟

- تحرص الجماعة على استمرار العلاقة، فهو مفتي الجماعة وأميرها، وبطريقة او اخرى يمكن الرجوع اليه في ما يخص الجماعة من مسائل. وأمر خطف اسيركين لاقتداء الشيخ مطروح وغير مستبعد وتتم دراسته. وسبق ان حذرنا اسيركما في بياناتنا والأمر مرتبط بالامكانات والظروف الموالية حتى يتحقق لنا ما نريد. والشيخ عمر عبدالرحمن شخصية عالمية على مستوى العالم الاسلامي ونفكر في كيفية التوصل الى ما يمكن ان يقنع الحكومة الاميركية بالافراج عنه.

● ما خيمة علاقتكم مع الجماعة الاسلامية المسلحة الجزائرية وما رأيكم في تبنيها قتل محمد السعيد وعبدالرزاق درجاج؟

- نحن نؤيد الجماعة تأييداً كاملاً في ما تقوم به من اعمال ضد الحكومة الجزائرية بعد اغتصابها بخطة المسلمين. وهناك عمليات يختلف فيها الراي الفقهي ونحن كجماعة إسلامية نعذرهم باجتهادهم هم الذين يعيشون طبيعة المواجهة. نتقلبه في قحرائنا في مصر مع اخواننا في الجزائر. ولا نؤيد قتل السعيد ورحام بل نستنكره.

شؤون عر

المتهم الأول بمحاولة

خطف اميرك
ولا علاقة لل

□ كونر (افغانستان) - من احمد موفق زيدان:

■ سمي مصطفى حمزة المتهم الأول في قضية محاولة اغتيال الرئيس المصري حسني مبارك اثناء القمة الافريقية الاخيرة في اديس ابابا الصيف الماضي التي تأكيد عدم وجود علاقة للسودان بالقضية، وتقديم تبريرات لذلك. واشار الى انه موجود في افغانستان منذ ثمانية اشهر راهنا كشف الجهة التي تؤمن له حماية في البلاد.

واشار حمزة المعروف بلقب «ابو حازم» في حديث الى «الحياة» في ولاية كونر الافغانية المتاخمة لـ «جماعة الدعوة الى القرآن والسنة» بتنفيذ «الجماعة الاسلامية» المحاولة الفاشلة. مؤكداً ان لا علاقة «لاي دولة او تنظيم» بالعملية. واشار الى ان ٧٥ في المئة من المشاركين في العملية اتوا من باكستان وحملوا جوازات سفر من دولة عربية. وان واحداً او اثنين وصلا الى اثيوبيا من السودان بطريقة روتينية قانونية وحصلا على تأشيرتين من السفارة الاثيوبية في الخرطوم.

ويوجه السودان بسبب اتهامه باغتيال حمزة مع اثنين آخرين من المشاركين في المحاولة الفاشلة، مشروع قرار يفرض عقوبات دولية يدرسه مجلس الأمن. وركز حمزة على وجود خلافات عميقة بين الجبهة الاسلامية الحاكمة في السودان وجماعته. واتهم الحكم السوداني بأن «تطبيقه للاسلام مشوه فيه شيء من الانحراف الواضح».

وشدد على ان الشيخ عمر عبدالرحمن المسجون في الولايات المتحدة سفني الجماعة واميرها (...) وامر خطف اميركيين لافتداء الشيخ مطروح وتم تراجعه. نفكر في كيفية التوصل الى ما يمكن ان يقنع الحكومة الاميركية بالافراج عنه».

وفي ما يأتي نص الحديث:

● هل يمكن ان تعرف بنفسك ونسبك في «الجماعة الاسلامية» المصرية؟

- اسمي مصطفى احمد حسن حمزة من ابناء الجماعة الاسلامية في مصر مواليد مركز ببا في محافظة بني سويف وحصلت على بكالوريوس العلوم الزراعية من جامعة القاهرة عام ١٩٧٩. وبعدها قضيت في السجن سبع سنوات في قضية تنظيم «الجهاد» الذي اغتال الرئيس السابق انور السادات ومكثت سنة في مصر ثم توجهت الى الخارج. وعمري الآن ٣٨ سنة.

● كيف ومتى خرجت من مصر والى اين توجهت؟

- خرجت من مصر في كانون الاول (ديسمبر) ١٩٨٩ الى السودان ومكثت شهراً لاتوجه الى باكستان وافغانستان التي بقيت فيها ثلاث سنوات ونصف سنة وشاركت في الجهاد مع تنظيمات افغانية عدة.

● متى خرجت من افغانستان؟

- اخرج واعود وكانت آخر مرة في عام ١٩٩٤ رجعت بعدها.

● محاولة اغتيال الرئيس حسني مبارك كيف وصل منفذوها الى اثيوبيا خصوصاً انك المتهم الأول في القضية؟

- سبق ان نشرنا بيانات في ذلك اوضحنا فيها كل ما يتعلق بالأمر. والقول الآن ليست لدينا اي علاقة مع اي دولة او تنظيم في تنفيذ هذه المحاولة. والجماعة الاسلامية المصرية وابناؤها هم الذين قاموا بالمحاولة تفكيراً وتخطيطاً وتنفيذاً. وكل ما يتعلق بالعملية من الألف الى الياء هو من (عمل) ابناء الجماعة الاسلامية. وما يشاع من تورط جهات اخرى في العملية ترهات لا اساس لها. واعتقد ان الأمن المصري والاثيوبي وفريق مكتب التحقيقات الفيدرالي الاميركي وجدوا هذه حقائق ثابتة. هناك أمور سياسية يتعاملون من خلالها لا علاقة لنا بها. وهذا كله موجود في التحقيقات مع الاخوة المعتقلين في اثيوبيا. والاخوة جاء بعضهم من السودان فرد او اثنين ومن باكستان. وهذا ثبت في المطار وادى الأمن الاثيوبي و٧٥ في المئة من الأفراد جاؤوا من باكستان. وفرد او اثنين جاءا من السودان وكان الهدف فقط تنفيذ العملية.

● اتهمت مصر السودان بتسهيل هذه العملية. وانت تقول الآن ان فرداً او اثنين دخلا الى اثيوبيا عبر السودان فكيف اتصلت بهما وكيف دخلا الى السودان؟

- المعني بالأمر كان الاخ شريف عبدالرحمن المشهور بعمر المصري وهو الذي رتب ذلك من الألف الى الياء بالاستفادة من الاخوة الذين عادوا الى السودان من باكستان. وكانوا يستعينون للتسلل من الحدود المصرية

A Fugitive resets to Afghanistan

Mustafa Hamza, the primary wanted suspect in the assassination attempt against President Hosni Mubark, has contacted AlHAYAT Correspondent in Afghanistan expressing the willingness to be interviewed. He said that "I'll send you a young Afghan whose name is Tawfeeg Allah, he will be waiting for you in a mosque near (Torkham)".

The trip started early morning till the arrival of "ALHAYAT" Correspondent to the Gate of the Pakistani "Torkham", the official boarders point between Afghanistan and Pakistan. At the mosque he found Twfeeg Allah waiting for him. After half an hour the trip towards Konors started.

The Afghani companion declined to respond to most of the questions, but he explained that he supports the Afghani "Talban" movement adding that "it spread peace and stability in the country"

Upon the arrival of the car to the city of Jalal Abad, Twfeeg Allah went to buy some fruits. Then the car drove on the way linking Jalal Abad with Kapol then deviated to an unpaved road to Konor. The car stopped near a small river and some ruined houses. All of us had to wait for one hour, then a yellow taxi arrived. Two young men came out of the taxi, one of them beardless, 38 years of age, the second one was Afghani with light beard. Towfeeg Allah hurried towards the two men, where he took a rug which Hamza, known as "Abi Hazim" was carrying in his hands.

All of us headed towards a room, built from mud and with no windows. Abu Hazim, ALHAYAT Correspondent and the two companions sat on the rug then the video-taped interview started.

While narrating a brief account about his life, we came to know that he was emprisoned in 1993 during the search campaign launched by the Pakistani Government against the "Arab Afghans".

As his name appeared in a list of eleven young Egyptians, handed over by Cairo to Islam Abad, he was helped to escape from Bishawr prison where another young Arab replaced him while he was visiting him in prison.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Unofficial Translation
AL HAYAT 21.4.1996

The primary suspect in the assassination attempt against Mubarak spoke to "AL HAYAT" at his hiding place in Afghanistan.

The abduction of Americans is probable to secure the release of Abdel Rahman and there is no connection of the Sudan with the incident of Addis Ababa

Konor (Afghanistan) from Ahmed Muwaffak Zeidan:

Mustafa Hamza primary suspect in the case of the assassination attempt against the Egyptian President in Addis Ababa last summer strive to assert that there is no connection of the Sudan in this matter for several reasons. He informed that he has lived in Afghanistan for eight months and declined to name those who secured his protection in the country.

Hamza who is known as "Abu Hazim" in his interview with "AL HAYAT" in the Afghanistan , Konor State, which is under the control of "Gamaat Al Dawa for Koran and Sunna", confessed that Al Gamaa Al Islamiya has carried out the foiled assassination attempt and asserted that no country or organization has link to the attempt. He confirmed that 75% of those who took part in the attempt came from Pakistan and are holders of passports of an Arab state, while one or two only arrived to Ethiopia through Sudan through legal means after obtaining entry visas from the Ethiopian Embassy in Khartoum.

The Sudan, because of being accused of sheltering Mustafa Hamza together with two others of the collaborators in the foiled attempt, is facing a draft resolution imposing on it international sanctions, which the Security Council is considering. Hamza stressed the deep differences between the ruling Islamic Front in the Sudan and his group (Gamaa Islamiya). He accused the Sudanese Government for distorted and deviated application of Islam.

He identified Sheikh Omer Abdel Rahman, who is in the American prison, as the Mufti (mentor) of the Al Gamaa Al Islamiya and its leader, and that the question of abduction of Americans in order to exchange for the release of the Sheikh is under consideration. "We are considering the ways and means to convince the American Government to release him".

Question: Could you present yourself and tell us your status within the Egyptian Gamaa Islamiya..?

Answer: My name is Mustafa Ahmed Hassan Hamza, one of the Gamaa Islamiya in Egypt. Born in the county of Biba in Bani Swaif , B Sc. of Agriculture Science, University of Cairo 1979. I spent 7 years in prison in the case of ELJIHAD Organization which was accused of assasination of ex President Anwar El Sadat. I stayed one year in Egypt and then traveled abroad. I am 38 years old now.

Question: How and when did you leave Egypt and where did you go..?

Answer : I left Egypt in December 1989 to Sudan where I stayed for one month and then I went to Pakistan and Afghanistan where I stayed for three and half years and I contributed in the sacred war with many Afghanistan groups.

Question: When did you leave Afghanistan ..?

Answer: I leave and come back. The last time I left was in 1994 and I came back after that.

Question: In the assassination attempt of President Hosni Mubarak. How did those who executed it reach Ethiopia, particularly you are the principal suspect in the case..

Answer: We have issued some press releases concerning this issue, in which we clarified all the matter. I now say we haven't any relations with any state or organization in the execution of this attempt . The Egyptian Gamaa Islamiya and its members are the ones who have done the whole operation: planning, plotting and executing. Every thing concerning the operation from A to Z is the work of the members of the Gamaa Islamiya.. What is alleged of the involvement of the others in the operation is baseless lies . I believe the Egyptian and Ethiopian securities and the American Federal Bureaus of investigation (FBI) found out these confirmed facts. There are certain political matters which control them and we have nothing to do with it. All this is found in the investigations which took place in Ethiopia with the three brothers who are under custody there.

One or two of brothers came through Sudan from Pakistan.. This is evident in the airport and is known by the security of Ethiopia. 75% of the people came from Pakistan and one or two came from Sudan. The main objective is to execute the operation.

Question: Egypt accused the Sudan of facilitating this operation, while you say one or two people entered Ethiopia through Sudan .. How did you contact them..? and how did they entered the Sudan...?

Answer: The concerned person was Sharif Abdulrahman known as Omer the Egyptian.. It was him who organized the whole matter from A to Z through using some brother who came back to Sudan from Pakistan and who where ready to infilterate to Egypt through the Egyptian borders, this is well known

to the Egyptian security.. But our brothers preferred to use these people specially the fact that their complexion was similar to the complexion of Ethiopian. He organized their entrance individually and the Ethiopians know that they entered the Country through a legal routine way: They obtained two visas from Ethiopian Embassy in Khartoum and the Ethiopians know that. All this is a political disagreement with Sudan and we have no relation to that. Even those who came from Pakistan to Ethiopia came with passports of an Arab state.

Question: How does Gamaa Islamiya view the Government of the Sudan..?

Answer: Our general policy is to support who ever implement Islam.. This is our general rule, but we have deeply rooted disagreement with the Government of the Sudan. We are fundamentalists in our belief methodology, and movement and they (the Sudanese) are far from the fundamentalist line, they call for reform of Islamic jurisprudence & deviated from established Islamic traditions. The disagreement in such issues makes the re-aproachment with them difficult. The interests which govern them is far from the established. Islamic teachings. Their implementation of Islam is disfigured and contains clear divergence . when I visit the Sudan I didn't see any sign of Islam in the daily life of people there was only press propaganda for jihad in Southern Sudan. The Sudanese deal with every matter according to their interest; once they ally themselves with Egypt and another time with the Eritrean President Asyassi Aforgi. Their position concerning the Eritrean Jihad is clear. They sold them for Afwerki who later on turned against the Sudan.

Concerning the United State , we are clear, they don't want Islam to rule, but the Sudanese show their desire to dialogue with the United States. I think their position concerning Israel is ambiguous . If a treaty between Syria and the Zionist State is signed they will accept it which is completely unacceptabl illogically and contrary to the Sharia (The Islamic laws) .

Question: Because of you and because of Gamaa Islamia and embargo will be imposed on the Sudan how do you feel about this..?

Answer: I have no relation to this matter the brothers wanted to get rid of Mubarak because he constitutes a basic obstacle in the face of the international Islamic movements.. this was the major consideration which governed us and we have no relation to any political disagreement with any regimes which victimize the Sudanese people.

We have no brothers in Sudan, as to the other brother (suspect) he is in another state , he will appear soon and there is no third person. Through our dialogue and speech we want to prove that the Sudanese people are not involved in the matter. We are ready to lift any injustice to which it might be subjected. We absolve ourselves before God from any responsibility that the Sudanese have no link to us..

Question: Where were you during the Addis Ababa operation and when was the last time you came to Afghanistan..?.

Answer: During the operation I was in Afghanistan I was moving between Afghanistan and Pakistan I wasn't in Sudan during that time..

Question: How did you enter Ethiopia and how did you leave it..?

Answer: This is a normal security matter and the Ethiopian Security knows that we entered using passport of an Arab state with visas in it .. I did not entered from Sudan.. They know this and one of those captured in Ethiopia knows this ..

Question: Why did you choose Ethiopia as a place to attempt the assasination of the Egyptian president ..?

Before almost two years and a half there was a plot to assassinate Mubarak, he was supposed to come there in the presence of the Secretariat General of the U. N., Boutros Ghali, & other African leaders, but the main target was Mubarak. However this operation was canceled for specific reasons. After that we sent one of our brothers to marry in Ethiopia & established relations with the Ethiopians who assisted us later in the attempt.

Question: You did not answer my earlier question, what is your status in the Gamaa..?

Answer: may I say I am one of the leaders but this is an exaggeration, I am only a member of Al Gamaa.

Question: It appeared to us that the people you sent to us are from Talban Movement & they defend it. I heard that you stayed in "Qandahar" the Headquarters of Talban. Is this true..?

Answer: We are not under the direct protection of any party on any body. The region of our brothers in Talban implement Islam in a good way & whoever lives there is not subjected to any security problems such as armed robbery as happens in the areas of other parties. Thus we move from place to place & we affirm that their areas are safe & it is noticed that a lot of Islamic Sharia is clearly implemented there. We are not under their protection & they know nothing about us. We lived in their areas for some time & it is safe & better than other areas

QUESTION: Can you say that you are trying, from Afghanistan, and from this very isolated room in the middle of these mountains to tepple the Egyptian Regime?

Answer: I am a single one person, the fate of "Aljama" is not in the hands of one person. Our main effort is from inside Egypt the role of those who are working from outside is secondary.

QUESTION: How would you justify murdering the tourists and attacking jewelry stores and other similar actions?

Answer: Aljamaa, in all its moves and actions is bound by sharia principals. It does not take any action without referring it to the righteous scholars, and seeking their advise, we take all our actions in harmony with their "Fatwas". Once their "Fatwas" (legal opinion) is there we carefully study what is good and what is bad, then we study the capability and the

possibility to apply. We deal with the tourists gently, we warned them for one whole year. We grave them execuse then we warned them.

QUESTION: What is your relation with Omer Abdelrahman? What is the truth of your warning to Washington if it continues the imprisonment of Sheikh Omer Abdelrahman?

Answer: Aljamaa is keen that the relation continues, he is the "Mofti" of Aljamaa and their leader "Amir" in a way or another we may refer to him in all questions pertaining to "Aljamaa". The question of abducting Americans to liberate the Sheikh is there and is not totally excluded and is being shaded. We have already warned the Americans in a number of our statements. It is a question of possibilities at the right time. Sheikh Omer Abdelrahman is a great personality in the Islamic World. We are considering the way how to convince the American Government to release him.

QUESTION: What is the nature of your relations with the Armed Islamic "Jamaa" of Algeria? What is your opinion of its declaration where it declared responsibility of murdering Mohamed Elsayed and Abdelrazag Warham?

Answer: We totally support Aljamaa in all its actions against tne Algerian Government who usurb the authority of the Muslims. There are some actions where the "Sharia " opinion does not go along with, we give them reasons as it is them who decide what kind of confrontation they want. We look similar in our actions in Egypt with our brothers in Algeria. We don't support the murder of Alsaied and Rajam - we totally reject it.

Annex II

CAIRO, April 21 (Reuter) - A fugitive Egyptian militant wanted for questioning over the attempt to kill Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Ethiopia last June has said Sudan played no role in the attack.

Mustafa Hamza, a member of the militant Gama'a al-Islamiya, which claimed responsibility for the shooting, told the international Arabic paper al-Hayat in an interview published on Sunday that none of those involved in the attack were in Sudan.

Sudan faces possible U.N. sanctions for failing to hand over Hamza and two other men whom Egypt says it harboured after the failed attack in Ethiopia. The others believed to be involved in the attack were arrested or killed in a shootout.

"There was no link with any country or organisation in this attempt," Hamza told the newspaper in an interview in Afghanistan. "The Egyptian Gama'a al-Islamiya and its sons undertook (the attack) in thought, planning and execution."

The Gama'a, which is fighting to overthrow Mubarak's government and set up a strict Islamic state, has taken responsibility for the killing of 18 Greek tourists in Cairo last week.

"There is no third person as people keep saying," he said.

"We have no brothers in Sudan (and) the other brother (suspect) is in another country and will appear soon," said Hamza, who served a seven year jail sentence for his role in the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, killed in 1981 by Moslem zealots in the army.

Mubarak escaped unhurt when gunmen opened fire on his entourage last June 26, shortly after arriving in Addis Ababa for a summit meeting of the Organisation of African Unity.

The extradition demand was first made in a council resolution adopted unanimously January 31.

Sudan says it has been unable to find any of the suspects. A United States official said earlier this month at least one of them had recently left Sudan, possibly with the assistance of Sudanese officials.

Hamza said he had been in Afghanistan at the time of the attempt on Mubarak's life and said he had lived there for the last eight months. He said only one or two of the attackers entered Ethiopia through Sudan while the others came from Pakistan.

Asked about Gama'a threats against the United States over the jailing of

the group's mentor Sheikh Omar Abdel-Rahman in January, Hamza said the grou was still considering a response.

"The question of kidnapping Americans to hold as ransom for the sheikh has been put forward," he said. "It is not ruled out and it is under study."

Abdel-Rahman was sentenced to life in prison for planning a war of violence in the United States that included the bombing of the U.N. building, bridges and tunnels leading into New York and the assassination of political and religious leaders.

The Gama'a said at the time it would respond "blow for blow" for the sentence.

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LETTER DATED 22 APRIL 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SUDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

As you are aware, the Security Council is deliberating on a draft resolution to impose sanctions on the Sudan in implementation of Security Council resolution 1044 (1996) of 31 January 1996. Such action would, no doubt, have adverse and detrimental effects on the Sudan and its people, in particular since it is based on suspicious, inconclusive and very doubtful evidence, which requires the Council to observe its good conscience and justice.

The Sudan has striven strenuously to draw the attention of the Security Council to the fact that it has no connection whatsoever with the assassination attempt against the President of Egypt in Addis Ababa, but all these efforts have been in vain, as there was a premeditated intention to incriminate the Sudan.

Being confident that the Security Council, none the less, will see to it that its resolutions and actions are based on facts only, I deem it highly important to draw the Council's attention to the report published by the Arabic newspaper Al-Hayat on 21 April 1996 containing an interview by the newspaper's correspondent from Konar, Afghanistan, with Mustafa Hamza, one of the three suspects the Council asked the Sudan to extradite to Ethiopia (see annexes I and II). Moreover, the newspaper, which is the most widely reputed Arabic newspaper, reported that the interview with the suspect Mustafa Hamza is supported by a videotape. We believe the contents of the interview have thrown doubts on the whole issue and the basis for resolution 1044 (1996), which prompts the Council's fair and fact-oriented reconsideration of its action on this matter.

Accordingly, I request that the Security Council verify the information provided in the newspaper's interview with the allegations presented by the parties to this issue, by establishing a fact-finding commission to investigate

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* Reissued at the request of the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations.

the emerging new information, which is a practice already set by earlier precedents of the Council, in order to enable the Council to take its decision on a basis of facts and information. I make this request in full confidence that the Council will shoulder its responsibility in fairness and in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.

May I also request the circulation of the text of the present letter and its annexes as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Mohamed Osman YASSIN

Annex I

[Original: Arabic]

Al-Hayat newspaper

Sunday, 21 April 1996

Edition 12110

Disagreements with the Sudanese and hints that Americans might be kidnapped

The prime suspect in last summer's abortive assassination attempt against Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak affirmed that he has been in Afghanistan for eight months, thus countering the accusation that the Sudan is harbouring him, an accusation which has resulted in international sanctions that are still under consideration in the Security Council. Ethiopia is requesting the extradition from the Sudan of three Egyptians suspected of the attempt, which took place on 26 June 1995 just hours before the most recent OAU Summit. The suspect hinted at the possibility that Americans would be kidnapped with a view to their exchange for Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman. Mustafa Hamza, known as Abu Hazim, said in an interview with Al-Hayat in a remote area of the Afghan province of Konar that the Jama'at al-Islamiya had carried out the abortive attempt and that "we have no connection with any State or organization involved in carrying out the attempt". He stressed the serious disagreements which exist between his organization and the current regime in the Sudan.

Escaped prisoner takes refuge in Afghanistan

Mustafa Hamza, the prime suspect in the attempted assassination of President Hosni Mubarak, contacted the Al-Hayat correspondent in Afghanistan with the offer of an interview. He said "I will send you a young Afghan called Tawfiq Allah. He will meet you in a mosque near Tor Khama".

Having set off in the early morning, the Al-Hayat correspondent finally reached the outskirts of Tor Khama in Pakistan, the official border crossing between Pakistan and Afghanistan. Tawfiq Allah was waiting for him at the mosque, and after half an hour, they set off for Konar.

The Afghan escort would not answer many questions, but made it clear that he supported the Afghan Taliban movement because it had spread peace and security throughout the country.

When the car arrived in Jalalabad, Tawfiq Allah got out to buy fruit. The car then proceeded along the Jalalabad-Kabul road before turning off onto a dirt track towards Konar.

The car stopped near a small river and some ruined houses and everyone waited an hour until a yellow taxi arrived. Two young men got out of it. One,

about 38 years old, was clean shaven and the other, an Afghan, was lightly bearded. Tawfiq Allah hurried towards them and took from Hamza, or "Abu Hazim", as he is known, a rug he was carrying.

Everyone entered a mud-built, windowless room. Abu Hazim, the Al-Hayat correspondent and the two escorts sat on the rug and began the videotaped interview.

As he related some of his personal history, it emerged that Hamza had been imprisoned in 1993 during the Pakistani Government's campaign against the "Arab Afghans". Since his name appeared on a list of 11 young Egyptians submitted by Cairo to Islamabad, he escaped from Peshawar prison, another young Arab having taken his place during a visit.

* * *

The prime suspect in the assassination attempt against Mubarak speaks with Al-Hayat at his hiding place in Afghanistan

Americans may be kidnapped to secure Abdel Rahman's release

Involvement of the Sudan in Addis Ababa incident denied

Konar, Afghanistan
by Ahmed Muwaffak Zeidan

Mustafa Hamza, the prime suspect in the assassination attempt against Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa last summer, asserted that the Sudan had not been involved in the incident, alleging a number of reasons. Hamza indicated that he had lived in Afghanistan for eight months, but declined to say who was protecting him in that country.

Hamza, known as "Abu Hazim", was interviewed by Al-Hayat in Afghanistan's Konar province, which is under the control of the "Gama'at Al-Da'wa for Koran and Sunna" party. According to him, it was the Jama'at al-Islamiya that was responsible for the failed assassination attempt and no country or other organization was involved. He stated that 75 per cent of those who had taken part in the attempt had come from Pakistan and held passports of an Arab State, while one or two had entered Ethiopia legally via the Sudan after obtaining entry visas from the Ethiopian Embassy in Khartoum. The Sudan is accused of sheltering Mustafa Hamza, together with two other participants in the failed assassination attempt, and consequently is facing the prospect of having international sanctions imposed on it under a draft resolution which the Security Council is currently considering. Hamza stressed the "profound differences" between the ruling Islamic Front in the Sudan and his own group (the Jama'at al-Islamiya). He accused the Sudanese Government of applying Islam in an obviously distorted and deviant way.

He identified Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, who is in prison in the United States, as the mufti (mentor) and leader of the Jama'at al-Islamiya, and said that the possibility of kidnapping Americans and offering to release them in

exchange for the release of the Sheikh was being considered: "We are considering ways to convince the United States Government to release him."

The following is a full transcript of the interview.

Q. Would you please state your name and tell me what your position is in the Egyptian Jama'at al-Islamiya.

A. My name is Mustafa Ahmed Hassan Hamza, and I am a member of the Jama'at al-Islamiya in Egypt. I was born in Biba, in Beni Suef Governorate, Egypt. I obtained a B.Sc. degree in agricultural science from the University of Cairo in 1979. I subsequently spent seven years in prison in connection with the case of the organization known as Al-Jihad, which was accused of the assassination of former President Anwar Sadat. After that, I stayed for one year in Egypt and then travelled abroad. I am 38 years old now.

Q. How and when did you leave Egypt, and where did you go?

A. I left Egypt in December 1989 and went to the Sudan and spent one month there. I then went to Pakistan and Afghanistan, where I stayed for three and a half years. I participated in the sacred war with many Afghan groups.

Q. When did you leave Afghanistan?

A. I come and go. The last time I left was in 1994, and I subsequently returned.

Q. As regards the attempt to assassinate President Hosni Mubarak, you are the principal suspect in the case. How did the perpetrators reach Ethiopia?

A. We issued some press releases that told the whole story. At present, may I simply say that no State or organization was involved in the attempted assassination other than the Egyptian Jama'at al-Islamiya. The entire operation was our doing from A to Z: conception, planning and execution. Allegations of involvement by anyone else are baseless lies. I believe the Egyptian and Ethiopian security services and the American Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) are well aware of this. If there are political reasons for pretending otherwise, that is nothing to do with us. All this emerged from the investigation of those of our members who are being held in custody in Ethiopia.

One or two of us came from the Sudan, while the rest came from Pakistan. This can be confirmed at the airport, and is known to Ethiopian Security. Seventy-five per cent of us came from Pakistan and one or two from the Sudan. Our sole objective was to carry out the operation.

Q. Egypt has accused the Sudan of facilitating this operation, and you now say one or two of your members entered Ethiopia through the Sudan. How did you contact them, and how did they enter the Sudan?

A. The person in charge of the operation was Sharif Abdel Rahman, known as Omar the Egyptian. It was he who organized it all from A to Z. He used the services of some of our members who had returned to the Sudan from Pakistan and were ready to infiltrate across the border into Egypt. This is well known to Egyptian Security. But he preferred to use these two members, especially because they looked Ethiopian, in terms of their complexion. He organized their entry into Ethiopia on an individual basis, and the Ethiopians know that they entered the country routinely and legally, obtaining visas from the Ethiopian Embassy in Khartoum. The Ethiopians are well aware of this. As regards their political disagreement with the Sudan, that is nothing to do with us. Even those of us who came from Pakistan to Ethiopia travelled on passports of an Arab State.

Q. How does the Jama'at al-Islamiya view the Sudanese Government?

A. Our policy is to support those who apply the rule of Islam. This is our general rule, but we have deeply rooted differences with the Government of the Sudan. We are traditionalists as regards our belief, our practice, our whole movement, while they (the Sudanese) are very far from being traditionalist; they advocate the reform of Islamic law and deviation from established Islamic tradition. Our disagreements over such matters makes any rapprochement with them difficult. The concept of self-interest which dominates their thinking is far removed from the teachings of Islam. They apply Islam in an obviously distorted and deviant way. When I visited the Sudan I saw no sign of Islam in the people's daily lives; there was only propaganda in the press about jihad in the south. The Sudanese deal with every matter as their self-interest dictates; at one time they ally themselves with Egypt, and at another with Eritrean President Isaias Afwerki. Their position concerning the Eritrean jihad is clear; they sold it out to Afwerki, who subsequently turned against the Sudan. As regards the United States, the situation is clear: they do not want the rule of Islam. The Sudanese, however, show a desire to engage in dialogue with the United States. I think their position concerning Israel is ambiguous. If a treaty between Syria and the Zionist entity is signed they will accept it, which is completely unacceptable and irrational and is also contrary to Islamic law.

Q. Because of you and the Jama'ah, an embargo is to be imposed on the Sudan. How do you feel about this?

A. It is nothing to do with me. We wanted to get rid of Mubarak because he is one of the main obstacles to the international Islamic movements. This was the major consideration as far as we were concerned. Political disagreements with regimes which are victimizing the Sudanese people are nothing to do with us.

We have no members in the Sudan. The other member who is a suspect is in another State and will appear shortly. There is no third person. We wish to show, through dialogue, that the Sudanese people are not involved in the matter.

Q. Where were you during the Addis Ababa operation and when was the last time you came to Afghanistan?

A. During the operation I was in Afghanistan. I was moving between Pakistan and Afghanistan. I wasn't in the Sudan during that period.

Q. How did you enter Ethiopia and how did you leave?

A. This is an ordinary security matter. Ethiopian Security knows that we entered using passports issued by an Arab State that had entry visas in them. I assure you I did not enter from the Sudan. They know it and one of the detainees knows it.

Q. Why did you choose Ethiopia as the place for attempting to assassinate the Egyptian President?

A. Approximately two and a half years ago there was a plan to assassinate Mubarak. He was supposed to go there accompanied by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, and other African leaders; the target, however, was Mubarak. The operation was cancelled for certain reasons. After that, we began by sending one of our brothers, who married in Ethiopia and established relations with Ethiopians and subsequently assisted us in the attempt.

Q. You didn't answer my question what your position was in the Jama'ah.

A. They say I am one of the leaders, but that is an exaggeration. I am one of the members of the Jama'ah.

Q. We had the impression that the people you sent to us were financial backers of the Taliban movement and that they defended it. I have heard that you set up a Taliban stronghold at Kandahar. Is that true?

A. We do not receive direct protection from any quarter; we are not under anyone's protection. In the areas belonging to our brothers in Taliban, Islam is applied properly. Those who live there do not face security problems such as brigandage, as happens in the areas of other parties. Thus, we move from place to place and we see that their areas are safe, and one observes that many of the outward practices of Islam are performed there. We are not under their protection and they know nothing about us. We lived in their areas for a time, and they are safe and better than other areas.

Q. Can you say that you are trying, from Afghanistan and from this isolated room in the midst of the mountains, to topple the Egyptian regime?

A. I am just one individual and the Jama'ah does not depend on any person. Our main effort is inside Egypt; the role of those who are outside is secondary.

Q. How do you justify killing tourists, attacking jewellery stores and other similar actions?

A. The Jama'ah, in every one of its moves and actions, bases itself on the shariah. It does not do anything until it has consulted the pious ulema. In all such actions we base ourselves on the fatwas of reliable Islamic scholars. When a fatwa is available, we study what is good and what is bad, and then the capacity and possibilities for application. We deal gently with tourists, since we warned them for an entire year - we excused them and warned them.

Q. What is your relationship to Omar Abdel Rahman? How true is the recent report that you cautioned Washington against continuing the imprisonment of Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman?

A. The Jama'ah is eager for that relationship to continue, for he is the mufti and commander of the Jama'ah and in one way or another he can be referred to on questions relating to the Jama'ah. The kidnapping of Americans to ransom the Sheikh is a possibility that is under consideration and is not to be ruled out. We have warned America in our statements. It is a question of possibilities and the right circumstances, so that things will turn out the way we want them. Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman is a great personality as far as the Islamic world is concerned, and we are considering ways to convince the United States Government to release him.

Q. What is the nature of your relations with the Algerian Armed Islamic Group and what do you think of its claiming responsibility for the killing of Muhammad Al-Sa'id and Abd Al-Razzaq Rajjam?

A. We fully support the Group in the actions it takes against the Algerian Government following its usurpation of the authority of the Muslims. There are some actions with which shariah opinion disagrees. However we, as an Islamic group, excuse them, for it is they who determine the nature of the confrontation. In our movements in Egypt we resemble our brothers in Algeria. We do not support the killing of Al-Sa'id and Rajjam; in fact we strongly disapprove of it.

Annex II

[Original: English]

Cairo, 21 April (Reuters) - A fugitive Egyptian militant wanted for questioning over the attempt to kill Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Ethiopia last June has said the Sudan played no role in the attack.

Mustafa Hamza, a member of the militant Gama'a al-Islamiya, which claimed responsibility for the shooting, told the international Arabic paper Al-Hayat in an interview published on Sunday that none of those involved in the attack were in the Sudan.

Sudan faces possible United Nations sanctions for failing to hand over Hamza and two other men whom Egypt says it harboured after the failed attack in Ethiopia. The others believed to be involved in the attack were arrested or killed in a shootout.

"There was no link with any country or organisation in this attempt," Hamza told the newspaper in an interview in Afghanistan. "The Egyptian Gama'a al-Islamiya and its sons undertook [the attack] in thought, planning and execution."

The Gama'a, which is fighting to overthrow Mubarak's Government and set up a strict Islamic State, has taken responsibility for the killing of 18 Greek tourists in Cairo last week.

"There is no third person as people keep saying", he said.

"We have no brothers in the Sudan [and] the other brother [suspect] is in another country and will appear soon", said Hamza, who served a seven-year jail sentence for his role in the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, killed in 1981 by Muslim zealots in the army.

Mubarak escaped unhurt when gunmen opened fire on his entourage on 26 June shortly after arriving in Addis Ababa for a summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity.

The extradition demand was first made in a council resolution adopted unanimously on 31 January.

The Sudan says it has been unable to find any of the suspects. A United States official said earlier this month that at least one of them had recently left the Sudan, possibly with the assistance of Sudanese officials.

Hamza said he had been in Afghanistan at the time of the attempt on Mubarak's life and said he had lived there for the last eight months. He said only one or two of the attackers entered Ethiopia through the Sudan, while the others came from Pakistan.

Asked about Gama'a threats against the United States over the jailing of the group's mentor Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman in January, Hamza said the group was still considering a response.

"The question of kidnapping Americans to hold as ransom for the sheikh has been put forward", he said. "It is not ruled out and it is under study."

Abdel Rahman was sentenced to life in prison for planning a war of violence in the United States that included the bombing of the United Nations building, bridges and tunnels leading into New York and the assassination of political and religious leaders.

The Gama'a said at the time it would respond "blow for blow" for the sentence.